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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,024.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
16th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th „	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th „	PERSIA	7951		
23rd „	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th „	CHINA	7912		
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th „	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903		
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug „

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Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th „ „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. „

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Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2085	Thie	8th Feb. 1907
* SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	22nd Feb. 1907
SOMALI	2655	Birsh	8th Mar. 1907

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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	11th Feb.	22nd Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	..	A. Keith	19th Feb.	2nd Mar.
RIOJUN MARU	..	C. B. Lapraik	5th Mar	16th Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	19th Mar,	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd April	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 18th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 14th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 15th Feb.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 14th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons on or about 16th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3000	25th Feb.	Zanzibar, Mombassa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
*† CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
*† AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
*† VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Cragiietto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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PERSIA	5895	P. Cragiietto	24th February.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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ANCHOR LINE.

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

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CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th „ *
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	6716	30th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

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LYONS.
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Entebbe.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin
Zanzibar.
Mombassa
Nairobi.
Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London
Liaoyang
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu
Shanghai
Hankow
Hongkong
Tientsin
Peking
Antung
Tieling
Newchang
Port Arthur
Mukden
Tairen
Chefoo
KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

AMATEUR COMEDIAN'S STORY

Face Became Blotchy from Use of Grease Paints—Lower Part was Covered with Red Pimples—Doctor's Mixture had No Effect.

CURED BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I am an amateur comedian. The troupe, during last summer, gave something like three shows a week, and it was necessary for each one to make up his face with grease paints. About the beginning of July my face began to get blotchy and became worse and worse, till at the end of a week the lower part was covered with red pimples. I went to my doctor, who gave me some blood mixture, which I took for about a fortnight without effect. I then purchased some Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, and used them as directed. After a fortnight's usage the pimples began to dry up; after a month's treatment I was able to brush them off with a soft towel, they having become bits of dried-up white skin. I wish you to understand that I put this eruption down to the continual use of theatrical makeup and the hot weather. A. F. Trotman, 126 Barrows Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham, Feb. 12, 1906."

DOCTOR SUGGESTS

Cuticura and It Effects a Speedy Cure.

"My son, when about twelve years of age, suffered from dry scab spots on the head. He had these for some years and several doctors treated him, but without any permanent benefit. We had his head shaved as an experimental remedy, but this proved a failure. At last, one of the doctors suggested the use of Cuticura Ointment, and it gives me pleasure to report that the application of one box effected a cure. Walter Kerr, Woodside, Newcastleton, Roxburghshire, April 2, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

☞ Mailed Free, "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair."

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c. not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamondfields Advertiser*, Kimberley.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of HIS MAJESTY the AMIR of Afghanistan, on TUESDAY, the 12th February, 1907, no carriages will be allowed to approach the Victoria Terminus Station, after 3-5 P.M., and all heavy traffic will be stopped as under until the cortege has passed :

- (a) Between Victoria Terminus and Money School .... from 3 P.M.
- (b) Between Money School and Pydhuni .... from 3-5 P.M.
- (c) Between Pydhuni and Junction of Parel Road with Grant Road ... from 3-10 P.M.
- (d) Between Junction of Parel Road with Grant Road and Gowalia Tank Road .... from 3-15 P.M.
- (c) Between Gowalia Tank Road and His Majesty the Amir's Residence........................ from 3-20 P.M.

Light wheeled traffic all along the same route will be stopped a quarter of an hour later.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, on the night of the 12th Instant, are informed that their Carriages should APPROACH GOVERNMENT HOUSE by the UPPER GATE, put down at the Platform and pass out by the Lower Gate.

2. On arrival at Platform one Ticket will be issued to the occupant and one bearing a similar number will be affixed to the lamp of the carriage.

3. On departure as Carriages come up their numbers will be called out and should owners not be present on the Platform will be sent round.

4. Gentlemen coming to the Reception in Motor Cars are reminded that it will be necessary to bring an efficient chauffeur with them as no cars will be permitted to remain in Government House grounds.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NASIK SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

APPLICANTS for the POST of SUPERINTENDENT, at the above Institution, are informed that the position is now FILLED.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF GEORGE SPURR FRANKS, COMMONLY KNOWN AS WILLIAM FRANKS, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 320 of Act X. of 1865 and 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of GEORGE SPURR FRANKS, commonly known as WILLIAM FRANKS, deceased, late partner in the Continental Electric Co., Calcutta and Bombay, should send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before the 6th day of March, 1907, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

LESLIE & HINDS,
Solicitors, FOR THE EXECUTRIX.

13, OLD POST OFFICE STREET,
CALCUTTA, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

HOLI AND ASHURA HOLIDAYS.

SPECIAL TOURISTS TRAIN.

A SPECIAL TRAIN, with accommodation for 16 first class passengers, will leave Bombay on FRIDAY night, 22nd February, returning on MONDAY morning 4th March for :—

Ahmedabad, Abu, Jaipur, Delhi and Agra.

Passengers will reside in the train and be quite independent of Hotels (except at Mount Abu).

Electric light in Dining Car and in each compartment. Separate car for servants.

Return tickets including Meals and all expenses (except at Mount Abu) Rs. 184 each person.

European attendant in charge of train.

Luggage can be obtained from Brake Van daily.

Application for berths to be made to Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, or to GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Church Gate, from whom Illustrated Pamphlets and all particulars can be obtained.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Company, of about 2,000 Tons of FIREWOOD, and will be received by the Agent at his Office, near Church Gate Station, upto 12 o'clock (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February 1907.

The Firewood should be dry and of good quality, free from knots and suitable for lighting up Engines, and should be delivered in the Company's Wagons at Godhra.

1,000 Tons should be delivered on acceptance of Tender and the balance by the 31st December 1907, or as required by the Locomotive Superintendent.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Firewood," and a deposit of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) must accompany the Tender which will be retained and forfeited on failure of successful Tenders to fulfil his contract. If the deposit is in Government Paper, it should be endorsed "Pay to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company or order." No interest will be allowed on Cash deposits.

The deposit money must be lodged with the Head Cashier and Pay Master of this Railway at his Office, near Church Gate Station, and his receipt should be shown when the Tender is handed in.

The form of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of 8 annas for each copy.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco. & Carriage Supdt.

PAREL WORKS, 9TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS for the SUPPLY OF CLOTH BLUE DRILL, OILS, CASTOR, COCOANUT, KEROSINE, IN CASE AND IN BULK, FOR GAS MAKING, LINSEED RAW, AND DOUBLE BOILED, MINERAL, COLZOLINE, CYLINDER, ENGINE CLEANING RAILROAD LUBRICANT, AND WASTE COTTON.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th February, 1907, for the supply of the above OILS and WASTE COTTON, etc., during the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1907.

2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of oils and waste cotton, etc., required and the conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to other items on the same tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, currency notes or Government Promissory notes, will be received as deposit, and, if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, 4th February, 1907.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS,
BOMBAY.

OUR CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

Will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours.

All the best new novels are available three weeks after publication in England.

The terms are extremely moderate and are shown below.

We have added the following books recently:—

The Far Horizon. By Lucas Malet.
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A Persian Roseleaf. By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.
Smoke in the Flames. By Yota (Mrs. Mannington Caffyn.)
Rezanov. By Gertrude Atherton.
After the Fault. By Robert H. Sherard.
Lawful Issue. By James Blyth.
Sir John Constantine. By A. T. Quiller Couch Q.
The Sentimentalist. By Robert Hugh Benson.
The Red Burgee, Sea Comedies. By Morley Roberts.
A Woman. Anonymous.
The Doctor of Crows' Nest. By Ralph Connor.
The Beloved Vagabond. By Wm. J. Locke.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Book at a Time.	Rs.	Two Books at a Time.	Rs.
One Month	3	One Month	5
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Three Books at a Time.	**Rs.**	**Four Books at a Time.**	**Rs.**
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Books may be changed daily but must not be kept longer than seven days.

Subscriptions in all Cases are Payable in Advance.

THACKER & CO., LTD.,

BOOKSELLERS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

PONIES not already having recognized Certificates of height will be measured at the Bombay Stable Co. by the Official Measurer I. P. A. on MONDAY, the 18th, at 8. A.M., either for I P A Certificate (the fee for which is Rs. 10 and which must be sent with the Pony) or for the Horse Show only.

N.B.—No Ponies are allowed on the Stand with shoes on.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE HELD
AT MALABAR HILL
ON
TUESDAY, THE 26TH,
AND
WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY,
LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES.
WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.
For Prospectus and Entry forms
Apply
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS......... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID .... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 500, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhe Bakla, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from.

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
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BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Samsett Street, Bombay.
—71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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(A Selection of Leading Cases,)
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GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

50 LONDON ARTISTES 50

After a most Successful season in Calcutta.

GRAND RE-OPENING NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, FEBRURY 12TH.

Wednesday	"	13th.—"The Beauty of Bath."
Thursday	"	14th.—"The Blue Moon."
Friday	"	15th.—"Pantomine Cindrella."
Saturday	"	16th.—"The Girl Behind the Counter."
Monday	"	18th.—"Geisha."
Tuesday	"	19th.—"The Belle of Mayfair."
Wednesday	"	20th.—"See See."
Thursday	"	21st.—"The Girl on the Stage."
Friday	"	22nd.—"The White Chrysanthemum."
Saturday	"	23rd.—"Mr. Popple of Ippleton."

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle Front Row, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE OF
Wild Animals.

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT | AT 9-30.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12TH.

FIRST HIGH JUMPING CONTEST.

(FOR LOCAL HORSES AND PONIES.)

A Handsome Trophy for the Winner.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH BY OUR ALL STAR COY. HEADED BY THE GREAT FRANTZ TROUPE.

Every Act Greeted with rounds of Applause.

AGAIN TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.

NEXT MATINEE.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 13TH.

N.B.—All Matinee performances the same as night, nothing curtailed.

Children, Half-price to Matinees only to all parts.

Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier.

Box Plan at the Circus. Open daily from 10 a. m. till 1 o'clock and 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas Eight for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE...... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOB LOVE .... *Manager.*
R. ALTON .... *Agent.*

ELYSIUM RINK.

OPEN DAILY.

SKATING SESSIONS :

Learners .... 8 a.m. } Instructors and
Ladies' Practice................. 10 a.m. } Instructress present.
General Skating .... 6 to 8 and 9-30.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS :
THURSDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE :
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

AN ORGAN RECITAL

will (D. V.) be given

at 6 30 p. m. on MONDAY, 18th February, at the C. M. S. MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Madam HESTER OTWAY has kindly consented to sing and Miss SCHMUCK will preside at the Organ, which has been recently enlarged and revoiced. The Church Choir will also sing and the programme will include violin pieces by Mr. Arnold Schmuck and Miss E. SCHMUCK, and an Organ Solo by Mr. Frank Anderson, M. A.

During the service a collection will be made on behalf of the great work of the Church Missionary Society which is sadly in need of funds.

BEYNON'

ONE SOLUTION HAIR DYE

IN

BLACK AND BROWN SHADES
Supersedes all other Dyes.
Compact and easy to use.
Results Indisputable.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

BEYNON & CO.,

THE UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH, OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.

SHARMA'S INKS

BLUE BLACK,
COPYING, &c., &c.,

less than half the Price of foreign makes.
For Samples, &c., ADDRESS :—

SHARMA, P. C. LABORATORY
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities), arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser. Fort.

WANTED.—A Certificated ASSISTANT MISTRESS, for a High School in Bombay. Salary Rs. 70 per month, without board and lodging. Apply to No. 11, Care of Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—AGENT for BOMBAY. An old established English firm of Soluble Essence Manufacturers is open for appointment. Apply to "X, Y. Z," Care of R. T. McCLUSKIE, 5 Park St., Calcutta.

LARGE SELECTION of the latest designs of Real Gem Jewellery. Reed and Barton's Best Electroplated ware at prices beyond competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation DUBASH & Co, 87, Medows Street.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

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Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough "—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Upada, 3,382 tons, Captain F. Sheldrick sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macdougall 2,275 tons, Captain R. Sterling will sail to-day for London &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bhundara, 2,014 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, sailed yesterday for Coast Ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Shah S. N. Co's. steamer Shah Nawaz (Pekin) 2,522 tons, Captain G. J. Baldwin, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga 438 tons, Captain R. J. Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer, Ceylon Maru, 3,412 tons captain F L Pyne, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Spartiate	Capt Eyres	R Navy
H M S Hermes	Capt D R L Nicholson	R Navy
H M S Diadem	Capt C H Umfreville	R Navy
H M S Highflyer	Capt O S Hickley	R Navy
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Black	R I M
R I M S Canning	Comdr S D Vale	R I Marine
Assaye	Captain Seymour..Sou'ton..8-2	Transport
H M S Sphinx	Comdr Bowman	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Comdr Barker	R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook		R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone	Comdr Loch	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb. 11.

Akbar	1440	Baldwin	H C Joosub
Clematis	232	Davies	
Linga	438	Rickford	M M & Co
Newbridge	2397	Notman	G G Tejpal & Co
Nadir	2041	Bird	T Morrison & Co
Shamjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Simla	3828	Goldsmith...Calcutta ..21-2	P & O Co
Sevistad	617	Larsin	F F C & Co
Washington	2669	Janssen	Standard Oil Co
Waroonga	[illegible]	Chappell	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Feb. 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Arcadia	3514	Valentine	China	19-2	P & O Co
B	Ceylon Maru	3412	Pyne	Kobe	19-2	N Y Kaisha
C& E	Clan Farquhart	3567	Darley M	Goa	15-2	F Muir & Co
D&E	Lincolnshire	2567	Clarke	Hull		W & A G & Co
F	Upada	3382	Sheldrick	Stream	9-2	M M & Co
H	Torridge	2474	Venning	Antwerp	12-2	J M & Co
L	Dartmouth	2125	Mackrell	Hamburg	15-2	T M & Co
M	Shah Nawaz	2522	Baldwin	R'goon	11-2	Shah S Co
Q	Trafford Hall	3438	Hood	K'chi	17-2	K N & Co

H W P D

Indravati	547	Fakera	K'chi	12-2	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	[illegible]	Mohamed	B'nagar	12-2	Bo S N Co
Mahamadi	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	11-2	Bo S N Co
Povani	592	Esmail	B'nagar	9-2	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	524	Mohamad	K'chi	9-2	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Aboukir	2325	Young	L'pool	23-2	
3	Stephanotes	2584	Goodridge	D'kirk	15-2	W & A G & Co
4	Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste	16-2	E Scarpa
6	Clan Macdougall	976	Sterling	London	12-2	F Muir & Co
7	Ischia	2784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-2	F Crocco
8	R Rubattino	2681	Cucchi		15-2	F Rubattino S N Co
10&11	Malta	3899	Peters	S'ghai	19-2	P & O Co
12	Egypt	4175	London	London	16-2	P & O Co
15	Binavon	2548	Thomson	D'kirk	12-2	Turner M & Co

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Ceylon Maru s	Pyne	Kobe, Jan 7

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, &c
	Upada s	Sheldrick	Rangoon
	Shah Nawaz s (Pekin)	Baldwin	Rangoon
	Bhundara s	Fry	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Clan Macdougall, Sterling, for London, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The steamer Nadir, for Calcutta, &c, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
2	Clan Murray	Liverpool
6	Richmond	Calcutta
7	Rabenfels	London
7	Lawada	Rangoon
8	Teesta	Straits

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

9	Itinda	Colombo
11	Bangala	Rangoon
12	Nairung	Bombay
12	Nizam	Calcutta
12	Maria Valerio	Trieste
12	Queen Eleanor	London
16	Fraunfels	Antwerp
16	Clan Macintosh	Liverpool
20	Umzinto	Natal
20	Pongola	Calcutta
24	Riojun Maru	Penang
25	Langton Hall	Cocanada
26	Wiessenfels	Antwerp
Mar.		
2	Kattenturm	London
6	Tannenfels	Antwerp

The dates are approximate only.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer General, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 9th instant via Lamu and Mombassa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 11.

FOR ANTWERP.

Torridge s—300 bales cotton waste and fly, C Hirji and Company.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Stephanotes s—798 bales cotton, 200 cwt poppyseed, and 10,045 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dartmouth s—1,437 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA." FEBRUARY, 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr R Parry has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 18th Sept

The services of Mr M L Darling, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the di pos l of the Foreign D pt, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties under the Govt of the Punjab

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for 6 weeks granted to Mr T P Srinivasan, Assist Accountant-Genl, Bombay, is extended by 10 days

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr W J O'Grady, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, acted as 4th Asst Director Genl of the Post Office from the 17th Dec to the 15th Jan Mr O'Grady acted as 3rd Asst Director Genl of the Post Office from the 16th to the 18th Jan

Mr B Robertson, C I E, I C S, is appointed to officiate as Secy in the Dept of Commerce and Industry, with effect from the 15th Feb during the absence on leave of Mr W L Harvey, or until further orders

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following provisional promotions are made :—

Lieuts to be Capts—22nd Jan—Meredith Ashton Harner, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis William Thomas Featherstonhaugh Thompson, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force) Frederick Charles Waterfield, 45th Battray's Sikhs and William Myers Macleod, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers

To be Substantive Col 1st Dec—Brevet-Col Edward Charles William Mackenzie-Kennedy, Indian Army, Asst Adjt Genl, Secunderabad Division

To be Lieut-Col—1st Feb—Major William Startford Mardall, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers

To be Major—1st Feb—Capt Thomas Allan Francis Ross Oldfield, Political Employ, Bombay

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Lieuts to be Capts 30th Jan—Hugh Basil Drake, Ernest Charles Hodgson, William Sim McGillivray, M B, William Gillitt M B, William Fredrick Frayne, M B, Charles Harrison Barber, M B, William Tarr, M B, Merwan Sorab Irani, Hugh Watts, M B, Ivor Davenport Jones, M B, Walter Taylor Finlayson, Seymour Witworth Jones William Thomas McCowen, Hugh Ellis Stranger-Leathes, John Anderson, M B, Edmund Arthur Roberts, Geoffrey Gratrix Hirst, Michael Joseph Quirke, M B John Morgan Holmes M B and Maurice Forbes White M B

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr J H Murray, Officiating Deputy Traffic Supt, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Distct Traffic Supt in class II, grade 1, of that establishment, with effect from the 24th Dec

Lieut E St G Kirke, R E, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Railway Board, is appointed an Asst Engineer, 3rd grade, with effect from the 13th Jan and posted to the North Western Railway

Mr W E S McGregor, District Traffic Supt, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Supt in class I, grade 3 of that establishment, with effect from the 8th Dec and for so long as Major Murray is employed on special duty

Mr H C Sparks, Asst Traffic Supt, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, whose services were lent temporarily to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company for employment on the Kalka-Simla Railway, reverted to Govt service on 1st Jan 1907 and is reposted to the North Western Railway

Capt G F F Osborne, R E Exec Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 7 days combined with furlough for 1 year, 9 months and 23 days with effect from the 1st March or subsequent date

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM,

Ash Wednesday, Feb. 13.

8 a.m.—Communication Service and Ante Communion.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

ST. PETERS MAZAGON.

Ash Wednesday.

7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist and Commination.

9-30 a.m.—Mattins and Address.

6 p.m.—Evensong.

9 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by Rev. Father Nicholson.

Alms for Church Expenses.

DENTAL SURGEON,

M. S. NICHOLSON,

37, Hornby Road,

Next to Alice Buildings & opposite John Roberts.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 11.

All markets closed owing to a holiday.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th February 1907, as compared with the statement of 29th January 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	January 29. Rs. a. p.	February 5. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,50,00,000 0 0	1,50,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,58,38,961 7 8	1,66,34,283 2 4
Other Deposits, &c.	14,42,06,962 8 9	14,03,19,414 2 3
Bank Post Bills, &c	7,93,129 1 5	5,65,035 11 7
Sundries	18,64,520 9 5	20,65,698 7 10
Rs.	19,77,03,573 11 0	19,45,84,431 8 0
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government securities	1,11,72,953 0 0	1,11,61,018 0 0
Other authorised Investments	38,70,272 0 0	38,93,872 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	4,82,44,621 6 1	4,75,82,839 13 6
Accounts of credit on do	5,22,21,795 14 9	5,21,82,659 9 2
Bills discounted &c	2,43,47,734 11 0	2,50,85,416 5 10
Balances with other Banks	15,68,929 15 2	9,45,325 5 6
Bullions	....	....
Dead Stock	16,81,806 4 1	16,87,414 0 7
Stamps	14,922 6 11	14,892 2 0
Sundries	10,46,721 1 10	8,93,531 4 3
	14,41,68,955 11 10	14,34,16,971 8 10
Cash &c., at Head Office / Do. at Branches	5,35,34,617 15 2	5,11,67,459 15 2
Rs..	19,77,03,573 11 0	19,45,84,431 8 0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Govt. Balance at Head Office	1,05,577	Increase
Do. at Branches	6,69,746	Do.
Other Deposits	38,87,548	Decrease
Post Bills	2,28,094	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	11,665	Increase
Loans	6,61,782	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	69,136	Do.
Mercantile Bills	7,37,682	Increase
Cash at Head Office	45,26,073	Decrease
Do. at Branches	22,18,915	Increase

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1906-1907 :—

	Imports.	GOLD. Exports.	Net Imports
In the month of December 1906— Weight in ounces	3,50,360	31,538	3,18,822
Value in rupees	2,11,53,490	17,70,623	1,93,82,867
To the end of the month of December 1906— Progressive— Weight in ounces	2,402,245	5,23,121	1,879,124
Value in rupees	14,69,93,438	2,99,36,515	11,70,56,923
	Imports.	SILVER. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of December 1906— Weight in ounces	1,03,44,740	1,66,780	1,01,77,960
Value in rupees	2,26,53,162	3,95,023	2,22,58,139
To the end of the month of December 1906— Progressive— Weight in ounces	9,74,08,676	7,410,503	8,99,98,173
Value in rupees	19,98,15,902	1,96,90,322	18,01,25,580
	Imports.	TOTAL. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of December 1906— Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	4,38,06,652	21,65,646	4,16,41,0.6
To the end of the month of December 1906— Progressive— Weight in ounces	....	....	....
Value in rupees	34,68,09,340	4,96,26,837	29,71,82,503

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1906-1907.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD) In the month of December 1906.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	....	....
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	10,41,945	15,25,860	2,567,805
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	....	....	....
4. Bullion purchased for Government coinage.	68,23,109	11,182,209	1,80,05,318

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE IN TOLAS RUPEE STANDARD). To end of the month of December 1906.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
1. Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars	....	....	....
2. Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1,06,39,528	1,01,31,747	2,09,71,275
3. Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees*	....	80,747	80,747
4. Bullion purchased for Government coinage.	8,88,59,491	10,57,96,246	1,946,85,737

COINED AND EXAMINED. In the month of December 1906.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale). Straits dollars (Tale).	....	....	....
2 Rupees	4,90,0,019	1,81,84,020	2,30,84,039
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	6,17,004	1,00,001	7,17,005

To end of the month of December 1906.

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1 British dollars (Tale). Straits dollars (Tale).	....	....	....
2 Rupees	6,86,00,181	9,43,96,200	16,29,96,381
3 Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	47,72,262	1,00,001	47,72,263

* British Rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

At Calcutta.......... Rs. Nil.

At Bombay.......... " "

Total.......... Rs. Nil.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statement of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1906-1907 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency	Estimate.	Actual	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
In February 1907 Bengal	Rs 49,50,000	Rs 60,02,825	Rs 10,52,825	Rs ......
In January 1907 Bombay	8,00,000	1,05,900	....	6,94,100
Total	57,50,000	61,08,725	3,58,725	....

Eleven Sales of Bengal Opium and ten months Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
To end of Feb. 1907 Bengal	Rs 5,44,50,000	Rs 6,67,81,775	Rs 1,23,31,775	Rs ......
To end of Jan. 1907 Bombay	85,00,000	68,47,200	....	16,52,800
Total	6,29,50,000	7,36,28,975	1,06,78,975	......

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	3	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	3	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	1	1	9
Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada			27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	5
Total	16	14	112
Total plague deaths to date	124,578		
Same date last year	131	33	138

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DUCAT—February 1, at Abbottabad, the wife of Major H. C. Ducat, 6th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.

SMYTH—February 8, at Madras, the wife of T. W. Score Smyth, P. W. D., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 9m.; Sun sets, 6h. 37m.; High water, 11-3m., 11-51a.: Low water, 5-15m., 5-2a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, at 4 p. m.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann's Opera Company.

Harmston's Circus, Esplanade.

THE MARATHA KSHYATRIYA SAMAJ OF BOMBAY:—The Maratha Kshyatriya Samaj acknowledges with the deepest gratitude a donation of Rs. 865 from H. H. Shrimant Maharaja Tukojirao Bapusaheb Puar, Maharaja of Dewas (Senior Branch), His Highness' brother Shrimant Jagdesrao Bhausaheb Puar (Vishwasrao), Shrimant Bayabai Saheb Ghotge, and 9 Sardars of the State who have become patrons and life members of the Samaj. The Samaj takes this opportunity of expressing its sense of gratitude to His Highness who has been taking an acute interest in the welfare of the Marathas and is trying to infuse education amongst the community.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and officers of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., their Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Sylvia	J. W. Monk
Trio	Bonndlemonte	Pacini
Selection	The Bohemian Girl	Balfe
Valse Lente	Eternelle Folie	Nazare Aga
Selection	The Runaway Girl	Monckton
Serenata	Love In Idleness	Macbeth
Galop	Champagne	Schbrill

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Owing to the late arrival of the scenery a further alteration has had to be made in Mr. Bandmann's musical comedy season at the Gaiety Theatre. The performance which was to have taken place to-night has now been abandoned, and the first performance will be given to-morrow when the "Beauty of Bath" will be given as previously arranged, as will the remainder of the performances, so that those who have booked seats for special plays will not be inconvenienced.

JUBALPORE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBALPORE, FEBRUARY 9.

IT is only those who have suffered during the recent inclement weather here can tell what the extent of their sufferings and inconveniences were. Owing to the prevalence of plague thousands of people fled from the City and took shelter here, there and everywhere on the outskirts of Jubalpore. Those who possessed tents pitched them where they could, outside the imaginary zone of the plague infection, but those who had no tents did the best they could by constructing huts with mats, tatties, chuppers and even old chudders and "farashes" tied on to a few posts. The most ignorant amongst the natives have come to believe in sun-baths and open air so that shady groves and trees were avoided as far as possible, and tents and huts were pitched and constructed in open places. When the rain came down the inhabitants of these booths and structures were literally washed out and great were their sufferings. The consequence was that those who had vacated their homes in the city, rather than be roofless, returned to their permanent abodes and risked the infection. The rainfall during the past week was 2¼ inches.

There were 358 attacks and 343 deaths in the city during the week ending the 7th instant, giving a daily average of 49 deaths. The cantonments are now affected and there have been some deaths in the Sudder Bazaar.

General Kitson, successor of General Denning, is expected to join the troops on manoeuvres.

Great disappointment has been felt at the Amir having given up the Sohagpur trip, for arrangements there had been made on a magnificent scale.

THE NEW HALF-ANNA ENVELOPE.

The existing ½-anna embossed square envelope hitherto provided by the Post Office has never found favour with the public owing to the transparent character of the paper used in its manufacture. This was unavoidable so long as the maximum weight admissible for the half-anna rate of postage was half a tola. Now that the maximum weight allowed for half-an-anna is 3/4 of a tolas it has been found possible to introduce an entirely new half-anna square envelope of a substantial quality of paper and completely opaque. The embossed stamp on the new envelope is the same as that on the popular half-anna envelope which is sold for the value of the stamp. In the case, however, of the new envelope a very small charge will be made to cover the cost of the stationery thus provided ; but this charge will be so moderate as to bring the envelope within the reach of all—2 annas per packet of 20 envelopes or six pies per 5 envelopes, as against 10 pies charged for five of the present envelopes. A small trial consignment of the new envelope, consisting of a few hundred reams, has been received and will shortly be issued to the more important post offices for sale, and if, as is confidently expected, the new envelopes find favour with the public, they will be adopted permanently.

RAILWAY TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

Business men in Karachi will read with a fellow-feeling the interesting letter of Messrs. Bird and Co. of the Burrakur Coal Co. on the subject of the want of rolling stock on the E. I. Railway, to the Department of Commerce and Industry, which is published in the Calcutta papers. After showing that the Company's losses from being unable to fulfil their contracts owing to defective transport facilities, amount during the past ten years to £50,000 sterling, they go on to make two suggestions which are worthy of the consideration of the Government and of the business community in India. The first is that the splendid assets of the Indian Empire should be able to command practically unlimited funds in European markets, but there is a tendency to prefer stock carrying interest and a share of the profits. If India, therefore, cannot raise by means of Government guaranteed loans sufficient money for its requirements, in order to attract investors a new departure should be made by the creation of stock carrying higher remuneration the proceeds to be devoted solely to railway development. The second suggestion is that the public should be taken more into confidence with regard to the general policy of railway development. It is useless, Messrs. Bird contend for the public to invest money in other enterprises and to endeavour to distribute the products of the country in the markets of the world at a more rapid rate of progression than Government can proceed with its share of the work. And if financial or other considerations prohibit an advance it would be better for the Government and the commercial community to mark time together than for the one to attempt to outstrip the other. It is quite possible that this second proposal was 'writ sarcastic,' but there is sound sense in it and we hope that the position as thus presented will induce the Government to infuse a little more energy into its methods of railway policy, especially in connection with the provision of rolling stock.—*The Sind Gazette.*

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others, Delicately perfumed Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE BARISAL CASE.

Proceedings in the Calcutta High Court.

The Court-room of Mr. Justice Woodroffe was crowded on Friday afternoon by the members of the legal profession to hear the result of the rule which was issued about a week ago upon the District Magistrate of Backergunge calling upon him to shew cause why the case of F. A. Rasul, and Surendranath Bannerjee and others against Mr. T. Emerson and Mr. F. Kemp now pending in his Court should not be transferred to the High Court. The rule was granted on a petition by plaintiff which stated that owing to the position and influence of the defendants in the District some of their witnesses would not care to give evidence against them and also on the ground that this being the first case of its kind in India, where the right of public meetings had been interfered with, the Mofussil Courts were not competent to try the same.

Mr. A. Choudhury, instructed by Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu, appeared in support of the rule ; while Mr. Upton instructed by Messrs Sanderson and Co., appeared to shew cause against it.

Mr. Upton read the Affidavit of Messrs. Emerson and Kemp in which Mr. Emerson stated that his absence from the District in February or the first two weeks in March to attend the High Court should the case be transferred would cause grave inconvenience to the public service in-as-much as he had to make over charge of his District to his successor in the post of Collector and Magistrate on or about the 9th of March after which he would start for England on eleven months' privilege leave and furlough and in addition to the duties and matters of Administration to which an officer of a District must daily attend and which make it difficult, undesirable and inconvenient for him to be absent from the District. He had several items of Administrative work in hand which it was of great importance that the should conclude before giving over charge of the District and on account of which work he had to postpone his departure from the 10th February to the 2nd of March.

Mr. Kemp in his petition stated that his absence from the District to attend the High Court in February or March would cause grave inconvenience to the public service owing to the fact that the ordinary duties of a Superintendent of Police may at any moment demand his personal attendance in any part of his District in connection with the prevention or detection of crime and that having regard to the public safety it was difficult and inconvenient for him to be absent altogether from his District, and Mr Kemp asserted that there had lately been a serious increase of henious crime in Backergunge and he had in hand at the present moment amongst other cases, two of dacoity of which one was accompanied with murder, one case of murder by poison, one case of riot with murder and three other murder cases. He further stated that having regard to the Mohurrum which occurred towards the end of the present month and to the special police arrangements to which it was important that he should give his personal attention both before and during the festival it would be particularly inconvenient for him to leave Calcutta. The joint petition of the defendants then dealt with the various postponements of the case by plaintiff which was first instituted in July last and that the first time they ever heard of the transfer being asked for was on the 11th of last month. Mr. Emerson and Mr. Kemp both deny that any of the delegates at the Conference were unjustly or without any cause assaulted and that the present suit had excited a great feeling or any feeling whatever in the District.

They further state that of the plaintiffs' witnesses two were themselves (defendants) seven were members of the legal profession, one being a member and another an ex-member of the Bengal Legislative Council ; another of the witnesses was the Principal of a large first Grade College at Barisal and another the Editor of a Calcutta Newspaper in Calcutta, and they believed that having regard to the position of the witnesses none of them could or would feel any difficulty or diffidence in giving evidence against them in the Local Court and further, that no question of Constitutional laws was involved which presented any difficulty whatever neither did it involve any grave or difficult question as to the right of a subject to hold peaceful public meetings or as to the power of the Crown to forcibly disperse the same ; but the main points in this suit were whether under the circumstances of the case to be ascertained from the evidence, the plaintiffs, are entitled to damages against the Defendants for the action of Mr. Emerson in making the order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and that the point as to the right exercise of jurisdiction by Magistrates under the above section had been the subject of judicial decision in numerous cases in this country ; that there was nothing novel in principle in the questions raised in the suit and the Backergunge Court was fully competent to deal with it. In conclusion the petition stated that on the grounds of expense, of convenience to the parties and witnesses and of the convenience of the public service it would be more satisfactory that the trial of this suit should be held in the Court having jurisdiction over it, than that it should be transferred to the High Court.

Mr. Upton contended that the principle the Court was asked to establish was that because the defendants were persons of position in the District the case should not be tried there. This he submitted was an impossible proposition because he apprehended that the privilege of the defendants that the litigation should take place where or as near as they were stationed would be interfered with. The mere fact that the Defendants hold a position of influence in the District was no ground for the transfer of the case, If it could be sufficiently proved that they were using or were likely to use that position in order to defeat the course of justice, then he submitted it would be a proper case for transfer, but no such suggestion was made.

His Lordship asked Mr. Upton if the case was transferred and a condition made that it would be fixed at a date convenient to the defendants to attend, say after Mr. Emerson's return from England, would he have any objection to that.

Mr. Upton replied that his clients were not present in Court and he was not aware how such a long adjournment would affect them ; but in all cases of a long adjournment there were many difficulties in the way. The witnesses may not be in the same station, or they may not be in existence. Again this was an episode that gave umbrage at a particular time and it would have to be raked up again some months after, and he thought that Mr. Emerson would not care to leave the case behind him. Counsel then dilated on the statement contained in the joint petition of Messrs. Emerson and Kemp after which he said he would leave the matter in his Lordship's hands.

Mr. Choudhury in reply said that he was not going to talk about the glamour in this Court: what they wanted was that the case should be tried by the highest tribunal and he could not understand how the other side came forward and said that the Mofussil Court was as good as any other Court. It would be satisfactory to all concerned if the highest tribunal should determine the points raised. He submitted that in this case there were points raised for the first time in India, the right of subjects to meet together and hold peaceful meetings. It was idle to say that they acted under the authority of the law. Mr. Kemp went down to the meeting and asked for an undertaking from the leaders that there would be no crying of "Bande Mataram" and on being refused this undertaking he said he would force them to disperse and did so with the help of the Police who were all armed with rifles while the public had not even umbrellas with them. How far this was legal and how far the Government Authorities were justified in their action had caused a great deal of feeling in Barisal, and they wanted to remove this case to the serene atmosphere of the High Court. He did not mind if it was transferred and postponed till Mr. Emerson's return from England, as probably he would be strengthened by his residence in England and may probably hold larger views of public meetings on his return.

His Lordship said if he transferred the case Mr. Choudhury's clients would have to pay all the costs of the proceedings in the lower Court and would have to pay the expenses of the defence witnesses attending this Court.

Mr. Choudhury said he was willing to pay the expenses of the witnesses whose names were only mentioned in the affidavit but could not undertake to pay the expenses of the whole of the Police stationed in Barisal.

Mr. Upton replied that he was not going to call all the Police, but there were other witnesses not mentioned in the affidavit.

Mr. Choudhury being willing his Lordship passed the following judgment:—He said that this application for a transfer had undoubtedly been made at a late stage of the proceedings. The suit was filed as far back as the 14th of July 1906 and since then it appeared that various proceedings had taken place. Mr Emerson states that he is going on leave in March next and will be away for eleven months and by reason of this late application for a transfer it will become impossible should the case be transferred to have it heard before he leaves for up to the date of his leaving he will necessarily be engaged in concluding his work and making over charge to his successor. The next matter his Lordship said that he had to consider was the question of the inconvenience that might be suffered by the defendants by reason of the transfer of the case. He agreed that there were certain inconveniences to the defendants and Counsel on behalf of the plaintiffs had agreed to transfer the case under certain conditions which his Lordship would make. These were as follows.—(1) That all expenses which have been incurred by the defendants in the proceedings in the Court of the First Subordinate Judge of Backergunge up to this date, which expense must necessarily be thrown away on the order being made for a transfer must be paid by the plaintiffs. (2) That all the witnesses that may be called by the plaintiff and all the witnesses whose names are contained in the list submitted to the lower Court must give their evidence in the open Court and it is understood that no application will be made for their examination on commission. (3) As regards defendants' witnesses the plaintiffs have agreed and should pay all expenses in bringing the witnesses from Barisal or whatever place they may be stationed at, at the time to the High Court.

On these conditions his Lordship transferred the case but postponed it for twelve months. On the expiration of that time the defendants could apply to fix a date for the hearing and a date would be fixed to suit the Public service. If the defendants did not apply to fix a date ; his Lordship gave liberty to the plaintiffs to bring up the cost on giving notice to the other side.

As regards the costs in the Lower Court they were to be taxed by the Subordinate Judge of Backergunge and the monies paid to the Registrar of the High Court.

As regards the costs of the present application they were to be considered as costs in the cause.

POLICE COURTS.

THE HOUSE COLLAPSE FATALITY.

Further Enquiry.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, resumed the inquiry relating to the deaths of the sixteen persons killed on the 13th ultimo, by the sudden collapse of a four-storeyed house, which was incomplete, and was situated in First Copper Street, nearly opposite to the large stables in Bhendi Bazar. The victims were buried alive in the debris ; the accident occurred at about half past one o'clock in the afternoon. The names of the sixteen victims were : 1, Abdulhusen Alibhoy (25) and 2, his brother Mahomedali (22), both foster-brothers of Moborambai, widow of Borah Hasanali Isaji Zanzaria, the landlady of the house in question ; 3, Abdul Madar (40) ; 4, Ahmed Hyatt (40) ; and 5, Bhura Mana (25), three bricklayers ; 6, Awdibai (20), wife of Hari Naria, an agriculturist ; 7, Sonia Kushna (50) ; 8, Subhan Ismailkhan (22) ; 9, Sonia Vithoo (40) ; 10, Sambhu Gangaji (22) ; 11, Govind Hari (40) ; 12, Dhaku Vithu (17) ; 13, Pandia (30) ; 14, Gania Madhia (35) ; and 15, Sajnu Balu (23), labourers ; and 16, Laxman Jalu (35), a carpenter.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, Municipal Solicitor, with Mr. Joseph Hall, Municipal Executive Engineer, and Mr. K. P. Bhedwar, Assistant Executive Engineer, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Municipally. Superintendent Flanagan and Inspectors O'Brien and Smith appeared for the Police. Mr. Pestonji C. Kotewal, pleader, appeared for Mr. Jalboy B. Dalal, of Latey and Dalal, architects and engineers. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor appeared for the Government.

Babaji Amruta, carpenter, examined by a juror, said: There were 11 old and 7 new beams. Some of the other timber was old, some new. It was all good timber. Abdul Hussein, the manager who is dead, used to examine the timber and he rejected some. Witness noticed no crack in the building : there was nothing to indicate danger. All the bricks were wetted by bhistees. All was well till 12-15 p. m.: the house fell at 12-30. Extra men were employed to hurry up the work for a week past, and every day two feet of wall was built up all round. The men were increased from 5 to 7 to 28. Of the top storey eight feet had been built. Before the work was hurried up, about a foot or a third more, was the height of the wall built daily. No old rubble was used in the building.

Parbhu Bhoda, another carpenter, having been examined, Mr. Bowen proceeded to examine Superintendent E. J. S. Flanagan of the Police who deposed :—He examined the place of the cross-wall on the 1st instant with Mr. Jalbhoy the architect, and Mr. Sanga the Municipal Inspector. They searched for the foundation of the cross-wall on the west. Witness could not say whether the west wall was flush with its foundation. Under the west pier, he saw a foundation, which might have been projected all along. The piece of pier witness saw was about 9 by 14 inches, three feet high, of brick and mortar. He searched for a foundation on the east : he dug for a foundation of any pier near the central wall, but found none. He inferred there had been no pier to the east of the cross-wall. He found no pier though he searched for it. There were no marks of a pier on the east side ; but there were stone-slabs clean up to the central-wall. He saw this on the 21st or 23rd January, with Mr. Begg and Mr. White, engineers. The central-wall piers were about one foot high. All the wood in Court was brought from the premises under the orders.

The hearing was adjourned till to-day at 8-30 in the morning.

STEALING A BICYCLE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Shaw charged Rujana Manaji, a Hindu lad, with the theft of a bicycle, the property of Mr. L. Carter. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 6th instant the complainant left his bicycle on the ground-floor of Florence House, Apollo Bunder, where he lived. Subsequently he missed the machine and reported the matter to the police. The accused was arrested at Poona on the 8th instant while attempting to dispose of the bicycle. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to receive nine stripes.

BUSH FIRES IN VICTORIA.

A correspondent writing on January 20 says :—An extensive bush fire has swept over the Edenhope district during the past three days, damaging about 20,000 acres of grass and fencing and telegraph poles along the main, Hamilton route. The fire started on Thursday at Charam, and swept onward to the Kadnook estate. A large body of men were called out as firefighters. On Saturday morning a strong north wind drove the fire out of the scrub with a face of over three miles. The wind suddenly changed to the south, and the fire was checked within 500 yards of Mr. Boland's standing crop. But for the change the whole country from Edenhope to Casterton, which is heavily grassed, would have been destroyed.

An extensive bush fire broke out at Maroona on Friday night just after the Hamilton train had passed. The flames swept over a paddock of 100 acres of wheat, the property of Mrs. Cronin, which she intended to strip on Monday. The fire then destroyed 200 acres of wheat the property of Mr. T. Byron, and swept over a large grass paddock of the Burrum estate.

At Mooloort on Friday a fire sprang up along the railway line. It travelled south, consuming 700 acres of grass and a lot of fencing belonging to Mr. Coutts. His house and outbuilding were saved with difficulty, but he lost a large stack of straw. The main road stayed the further progress of the fire, but men were on the watch all night and the next day a fierce north wind was blowing, but fortunately no embers from the burning stack were carried across the road, where two paddocks are heavily grassed.

THE problem of high rents does not only affect highly paid Government officials in Calcutta. It is far reaching in its consequences and involves almost every European resident in the City of Palaces. The Calcutta Trades Association has had the matter under consideration. "The question of the housing of European assistants," says the Annual Report of the Association, "was not considered one within the scope of the Association's objects, but the Committee recognised its importance and recommended the Master to covene a special meeting of employers. The Sub-Committee, (then appointed) after carefully considering the matter, and consulting several of its assistants, decided that any scheme on hotel or barrack lines would not succeed. The necessity for better accommodation, at a fair rent, suitable for married quarters or chummeries, was recognised, but no final decision had been arrived at." A Calcutta paper suggests that a Building Society should be formed for the benefit of the Association's members.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The Season and Crop Prospects for the week ending Saturday, 2nd February give the following ditails.

UNITED PROVINCES.

The weather has been generally cloudy and slight showers of rain have been received in a few districts. The spring crops are being irrigated and weeded and are doing well. Prospects are good. Poppy is in flower. Ploughings for extra crops and sugarcane continue. The standing crops have been slightly damaged by rain in parts of Benares and Jaunpur and by frost in parts of Aligarh, Agra, and Shahjahanpur. Cattle are healthy except in Garhwal. Markets are amply stocked. Fodder is dear in Hardoi, Sitapur, and Kheri and scarce in Rae Bareli and Ballia. Prices show a downward tendency.

The weekly report on the scarcity is as follows :—The weather is overcast in Gorakhpur but no rain has fallen. Slight damage to crops from rust and slight frost is reported from places in the Gorakhpur and Padrauna tehsils. The spring crops are fair. Markets are well stocked but fodder is scarce. Prices are tending to fall. The numbers on relief are :—on works 204, on gratuitous relief 2,384, in poor-houses 373, total 2,961.

PUNJAB.

Moderate to light rain has fallen in all districts except Rohtak, Delhi, Ferozepore, and Multan. There are slight fluctuations in the prices of food grains ; wheat is rising in Rawalpindi and falling in Ambala, Jullandur and Lyallpur. Ploughings and sowings of extra spring crops are in progress in Gurgaon, Ambala, Lahore, Sialkot, Shahpur Mianwali and Multan. Sugarcan sowing has commenced in Ambala. The condition, and prospects of the standing corps are generally good. Rain is urgently wanted for unirrigated corps in Hissar, Rohtak, and Ambala. Locusts have damaged the standing spring corps to some extent in parts of Shahpur, Lyallpur, and Multan. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient. There are no complaints regarding the water supply.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Rain varying from 2 cent in Dera Ismail Khan to one inch in Hazara and Peshawar fell all over the Province. The standing corps are in excellent condition but more rain is wanted in Dera Ismail Khan. Locusts appeared in parts of Dera Ismail Khan and in the Marwat tehsil of Bannu district, in the former slight damage was done to the corps. Pressing of sugarcane still goes on and the outturn is good. The water-supply is ample. Fodder is sufficient. Cattle are in good condition except in Dera Ismail Khan. Princes are steady or falling slightly. Prices:—wheat 15¾ to 20 ; gram 17 ¼ to 23 ; maize 20 to 29¼ ; and bajra 20 to 22¼ seers per rupee.

RAJPUTANA.

Agricultural operations and prospects are generally satisfactory. Prices are falling in Partabgarh and Kotah and are nearly steady elsewhere, though still high in places.

CENTRAL INDIA.

No rain. Autumn harvesting ; cotton picking ; and irrigation of spring crops are in progress. The standing corps and the probable outturn are good. Corps have been slightly damaged by rats in part of Bhopawar. Agricultural stock and pasturage are generally good except in parts of Indore and Rewa. Prices are high in Baghelkhand and in parts of Malwa and stationary elsewhere. Opium is good in Bhopal and Bhopawar ; weeding and watering are in progress elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Rain was received in ten districts during the week, ranging from 4 cents in Amraoti to 1¾ inch in Chanda; Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur each recived an inch and Damoh ¾ inch, but falls elsewhere were light. The rain was accompanied by hail in Chanda and Damoh. Treshing and winnowing of autumn corps are almost completed. The standing spring crops are in good condition. Slight damage was done by frost in parts of Narsinghpur ; by insect pests in Hoshangabad and Bhandara ; by cloudy weather in Balaghat, Chanda, Drug and Raipur ; and by rats in parts of Akola and Buldana, Prospects are generally good and fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. The prices per rupee of wheat and rice have risen in Mandla and Balaghat by one seer and of gram in Akola by 1½ seer ; juar has become cheaper in Saugor and Damoh and dearer in Amraoti ; wheat dropped from 8¾ to 11¼ seers per rupee in Chanda ; prices are equal to the scarcity level in Amraoti and exceed it in Chanda, Balaghat, and Bilaspur.

Native States.—The weather is cool but occasionally cloudy. Threshing of rice and kodon (millet) and sugarcane pressing are in full swing and harvesting of linseed and gram continues in Chhuikhadan and Rajnandgaon. Spring crops are in good condition and prospects are favourable. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices :—wheat 10 to 20 ; rice 12 to 16 ; and kodon (millet) 18 to 21 seers per rupee.

The Bombay report has alredy appeared.

The nember on relief during the week was 84,240 a decrease of 3,299.

THE following "terrible indictment" of the Police at French Rocks, Mysore, appears in a native paper of the State :—"The fact is that Police maching once in splendid working is order, now get loose and completely deganged. The force has almost got out of control enjoying a forlicome freak. If it could not be controlled and if the energy gained from the Discuss of Lord Krishna be uncontrollable by a judicious check in public interests, better that power is allowed to waste tied to the spokes of the Discuss which harms none but feeds fat on the Lord."

HIDDEN SKIN TROUBLES.

"OUT-OF-SIGHT, OUT-OF-MIND" DANGERS—DON'T NEGLECT AN UNSEEN SORE.

Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

A tiny pimple on the face is usually attended to, because of the disfigurement it causes, but if the same kind of trouble manifests itself on back or chest it is too often neglected— with dire results. Taking root in the unnoticed little sore, skin disease gets a firm hold on the tissue, and increasing irritation eventually compels attention to what may be by this time a mass of eruptions, a discharging ulcer that eats deep into the flesh, or an obstinate poisoned wound.

The unfortunate sufferer now finds that early neglect has saddled him (or her) with a disagreeable skin disease that may resist ordinary treatments for years Turning to Zam-buk at last, the right thing is invariably found, but the wisest course is to keep this pure and effective skin-cure handy always, and to dress every disorder of the skin as soon as it appears.

Zam-buk is not only soothing and healing, but antiseptic and germicidal, and the unique vegetable essences of which it is composed establish perfect skin-health whenever they are applied. Consequently Zam-buk is equally good either for the simple pimple of a day's growth or the serious sore of years' standing; cures of the latter kind depending only on patience and perseverance.

Mrs. D. Fleming, of 20, Hamilton Road, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, writes:—"My little girl had some spots like pimples on her back and legs. After a time they broke and formed into scaps. I used various kinds of ordinary ointment, but without any good result. I then started dressing the scaps and raw places with Zam-buk. They soon began to heal, and after proper perseverance new skin grew all over the affected area."

Zam-buk cures eczema, psoriasis, bad legs, sore backs, scalp diseases, and similar affections of the skin. It is also invaluable for chaps, chafings, cold-sores, blotches, pimples, chilblains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains, &c.

Price Re. 1/- and Rs. 2/4 per box.

NEW SOUTH WALES LABOUR PARTY.

Differences Amongst Members.

At the annual Conference of the Political Labour League of New South Wales at Sydney, on January 27, Mr. Norton, on behalf of the Municipal Employees Association, Broken Hill, moved :—"That the objective of the State and Federal Parties be amended to read in the terms of the objective of the Queensland Party." He said that the Broken Hill people had resolved to go slow. The motion was negatived.

Considerable discussion took place on the question of the Labour pledges. It was moved :—"That the Federal pledge be substituted for the present State pledge." The main difference between the two, pledges is that the Federal pledge does not contain the provision that on questions affecting the fate of a Government members must vote as caucus decides. An amendment to delete the portion of the pledge referring to the solidarity vote on a question affecting the fate of a Government, was submitted and accepted but the motion, as amended, was defeated by 51 voest to 44 votes.

Mr. Norton (Broken Hill) moved :—

"That the Federal Labour Party firstly and the Federal Labour members who voted against Mr Thomas's amendment re the Federal mail steamers secondly, infringed the Labour platform."

Mr. Watson, M.H.R., explained the reasons which had actuated him in voting for the mail contract proposals of the Government. The party, he said, were not bound to accept every proposal for nationalisation.

Mr. Morrish said that he was not satisfied with Mr. Watson's explanation. He and other members must abide by the objective of the party and go to the full length.

Mr. Watson : I will go as far as I want to go, and no further.

Mr. Morris : Mr. Watson and those associated with him will find that they will go as far as this Conference wants them to go.

Mr. Watson : It will take a better man than Mr. Morrish to make me go further than I want to go.

Mr. Morrish : It is a question as to whether this Conference is to be supreme or not, There is undoubtedly a feeling growing outside that Labour members want to act independently. The idea of having an objective is to have something which straight-out Labour politicians will support.

The motion was eventually withdrawn.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 12.

159 DRILLS.

No. 2 Company—Thursday the 14th instant.

10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Hd-Qrs at 9 p m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

There will be a meeting of N C O of No. 2 Co after drill on Thursday the 14th instant.

B E Co—Wednesday the 13th inst

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p m and proceed to Middle Ground for manning Defence Light stations

160 PRACTICE.

Saturday the 16th instant.

There will be aiming Rifle Practice at Middle Ground for Nos 1 and 2 Co Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

All members are requested to turn out in the new pattern service Caps.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 12.

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

For Consent decree.

345-06—Daphtary F and D Hirji Bhimji vs Jamnadas Savchand In person

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal

Petition for hearing.

J. C. Bowen for Government in the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in Re-Government and Merwanji Muncherji Cama and another—Ardiser H. D. and Co. for Claimants.

Long Causes.

638-04—Mehta and S.—Narayen Hasseo and Son vs. Ananta Rama—M. B. Chothia.

513-20007-04—Mulla and M Rustomji Ardiser Cooper vs Morarji Mohanji Sorabji and J

122-06—Khunderao S and Co—Vedebai vs Govribai widow—K J Billimour

108-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapoo Kacheraker.

23-06—Khunderao S and L—Haji Miya bin Mahomed Hoowin Khote vs Antone Minguel Souza—Tyabji D and Co.

327-04—Maganlal J and G—Itamanally Abomedally and others vs Hamalji Sulemanji and others—Crawford B and Co.

770-01—Bicknell M and R—Luckmidas Valiji vs Bai Gungabai widow and others—Mansukhlal J and H.

903-05—Chitnis and M—Dayabai Tapidas vs Choonilal Damodardas and others—Tyabji D and Co.

92-05—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Mirza Mahomed and others—Cragie L and O.

77-06—Jehangir and S—Rukhanbai vs Adamji Shaik Rajbhai and others—F P Pavri.

249-02—Matubhoy J and M—Ebrahimbhai Hassambhai and others vs Abdullabhai Lalji and others, Edgelow G and W.

748-02—Edgelow G and W—Abdullabhai Lalji and others vs Ebrahimbhai Hassumbhai and others—Matubhoy J and M

412-04—Madhavji K and C—Waghji Vullubhdas vs Appaji Bhagwant Dixppant—Captain and V.

415-06—Thakurdas and Co—Pestonji Edulji Mistry and another vs Thacker Brijdas Lalji M J and Hiralal.

427-06—Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes.

437-06—Bicknell M and R—Rahimtoola Haji vs Dado Haji Ebrahim and another

768-06—Captain and V—Sorabji Rustomji Bottlewala vs R P Grant Macpherson

797-06—M B Chothia—Devji Govindji and others vs Lakhamsey Shivji Ludha—Kanga and Co

11-07—Biralal and T—Ishawardas Itcharam and others vs Mohunlal Harpatrai Panjabi

41-07—Payne and Co—Messrs E and A Levetus and Co a firm vs The Standard Electric Co a firm

50-07—Bicknell M and R—Motilal Bodernm vs Talati & Co a firm and another—Ardeser H D and Co

63-07—Mansukhlal J and H—Popatlal Mulchand and Co the firm vs Ruttonji Sorabji Talati and other—Ardeser H D and Co

74-07—Mulla and M—Jahngir Jivanji Gardar vs Adamji Amirbhai and another

Undefended New Long Causes.

676-06—In person—Laxmibai vs Mangloobai widow and another,

7.6-06—Sorabji vs—Parashram Dharmajee Kaity vs Chintaman Dharmaji Kaity and another.

730-06—Jehangir vs—Hormusji Dadabhoy Karanjia vs Erachshaw Dadabhoy Karanjia

For Judgment.

120-06—Bhaishunker K and G Narandas Ramji and another vs Narandas Ramji and others Wadia G and Co

611-05—Mirza and M Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam vs N C Macleod and others Unvalla and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

564-05—Payne and Co—Mariambibi vs Ebrahim Abdoola and others Madhavji and K and C.

874-06—Thakurdas and Co—Abdul Kadar bin Bala Miya bin Kassim Ooranker and another vs Mariambai, widow and others Payne and Co.

581-04—Madhavji and K Vitbai vs Cullianji Sangjibhai and others Bhaishunker K and G ; and Little and Co.

57-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhraj and others vs Chandrabhai Mohanlal and others, Payne and Co.

866-05—Maganlal, J and G Kaishnaji Malojee vs Haji Ismail Hassam and others Payne and Co.

190-06—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Ghusta and another Thakurdas and C.

397-06—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others vs Hormusji Nusservanji Seervai and others Khunderao S and L.

666-04—Little and Co—Goverdhundas Gosuldas Tejpal vs Khimji Jairam Naranji Thakurdas and Co.

916-05—Bicknell M and R Lejbhoy Javaji another vs Cullianji Odhavji, Wadia, G and Co.

382-05—Mulla and M Sakharam Gelshet Khandekar vs Fazal Pir Mahomed Thakurdas and Co.

203-06—Bhaishunker K and G Khoja Suleman Ebrahim vs Hanuman Ramp asad.

399-06—Jehangir and S Ruttonbai and another vs Mahomed Ismail Munshi Chitnis and M.

401-06—Edgelow G and W Hurgovandas Nagindas vs Bai Kamla widow and others Thakurdas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

47-07—Bicknell M and R—Salasukh Hummantram vs Maneckchand Lookmichand and another

Petition for Hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Connaught Mills Co Ltd and reduced.

Payne and Co The Connaught Mills Co Ltd and reduced Petitioners.

For Dismissal.

524-06—Malvi H M and R Mohunlal Laberchand and others vs The Bombay United S and W Co Ltd Madhavji K and C

Testamentary Suits

455-06—Ardesir H D and Co—Goolbai widow and others vs Veerbai widow Mansukhlal J and H

13-06—Chitnis and M—Morob Dhanji and others vs Harkishandas Gopal—In person

14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Maghjee and another vs Valji Toolshi—Hiralal and T

Long Causes.

506-05—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co Ld vs Jugonnath Dewji—Mirza and M

680-06—Dharamsi and Co Rattonbai widow vs Ralchand Dongersey—Daphtary F and D

786-06—Payne and Co—Allana Munji and Co a firm vs Shridhar Gopinath—Malvi H M and R

271-06—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam Motha vs Dharamsi Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co

646-06—Maganlal J and G—Rewabai widow vs Jesabai Alias Latyabhanabai—Bicknell M and R

517-06—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wassodeoji vs Hassanali Mahomedali—Ardisbir H D and Co

484-05—Raghavaya and B Mulshanker Pitamber and another vs Leonard R Douse—Mehta S and L

528-05—Sunderdas H and N—Balkrisondas Thakurdas vs Tricumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M R and B

641-05—Khunderao S and L—Kalidas Cullianji vs Kalidas Ramji Captain and V

786-05—Mirza and M—Shaik Hoosein Shaik Mohamed and another vs Zohrabibi widow—Mehta and S

440-06—Dharamsi and Co—Meghji Purshotam vs Gowri Bhagoji Rosario Hiralal and P.

[illegible]—Mansukhlal J and H Mohanlal alias Gungabai widow vs Motilal Jamnadass and others Captain and V.

NOTE

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OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Comunications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests Best Means of Abating Them. Letters will be received by Editor between 12th and 19th instant.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1907.

TO-DAY'S VISITOR.

THE Amir, who arrives in Bombay this afternoon, and enters upon the closing scenes of his visit, has now seen all that India has to show him—except the very best and the most instructive. He has witnessed gorgeous state functions and impressive ceremonies, imposing military displays and all that official, military, and semi-barbaric India can show him. The chief lesson of his tour remains to be learnt in Bombay where he will not only be enabled to realise the source of the security of the British Empire, and the manner in which the integral parts are linked together, but also the source of the Empire's wealth and the mainspring of the latter day and future development of India. That is to say he will have the opportunity of visiting and inspecting four of our large warships, the liners, and merchant steamers, and then the mills, those hives of industry which are doing more than any other agency to develop and to modernise British India. The naval programme, which has been prepared for His Majesty's edification, is one which cannot fail to impress him. The display of naval strength is not great it is true, but it will be sufficient—with aid of a copy of Brassey's Naval Handbook or Jane's Fighting Ships of the World—to appreciate the value of our floating fortresses, inventions of which he has heard but never seen ; and no time is to be lost in explaining to His Majesty the mysteries of the armament and equipment of the ships of war which constitute the defensive strength of the British Empire. It is perhaps a matter for regret that we have not even one first-class cruiser to show the Amir ; we would have preferred he should see a squadron, such as we send to the China seas, of battle-ships and cruisers and destroyers. But it is probable that the display will suffice to convey to His Majesty an idea of our strength afloat and the rapidity with which we can transfer that strength from one part of the world to the other.

Our mills, too, will prove an object lesson to the Amir, who, like his father, the late Abdur Rahman, has manifested an active interest in industrial progress and has employed experts in almost every branch of trade. But we doubt not His Majesty will find himself able to compare our manufactories very favourably with his own and to discover fresh directions in which to extend them. Here, too, he will be able to appreciate the advantages of railway communications and the value of the possession—the late Amir so desired—of an outlet by sea. In the memoirs of that ruler there is a passage which will doubtless be forcibly brought home to the mind of Habibullah as he gazes down from the balconies of the mansion, which has been placed at his disposal, overlooking the sea : "There is another suggestion for the progress of commerce and enrichment of the country, of equal importance to the making of railways, if not indeed of greater importance. It is also one of very great political importance for keeping up the prestige of the nation and civilising it by bringing it into touch with the world outside. I mean that Afghanistan ought to secure a footing upon the ocean and have a port for its own steamers to load and unload at. The south-western corner of Afghanistan is very close to the corner of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, and from this only a small, plain plateau of ground between Kandahar, Baluchistan, Persia and part of Karachi. Before I succeeded to the throne of Kabul, I had a great fancy for a little piece of this sandy desert, unimportant at present, but of great value if annexed to Afghanistan in order to bring the country in touch with the ocean. But the time has not yet arrived for emphasising this point. If the friendship now existing between Great Britain and Afghanistan grows in strength and becomes properly cemented, so that England comes to trust Afghanistan thoroughly and looks upon their interests as identical, and to be desirous of making Afghanistan a stony barrier between Russia and India, it would be very easy for her to give this little piece of land to the Afghan Government in return for some services, or in return for some other piece of country, or for some other concession, or perhaps for an annual payment of money as revenue, retaining at the same time her suzerainity over this piece of land. If Aghanistan had access to the ocean there is no doubt that the country would soon grow rich and prosperous and it would never be wanting in gratitude to Great Britain for such a concession." "If no favourable opportunity occurs in my lifetime," added Abdur Rahman, "to bring about this purpose, my sons and successors must always keep their eyes on this corner."

There is no reason why they should not; nor any reason why the British Government should not voluntarily offer "a little piece of this sandy desert,"—except such as those which prevent her agreeing to the construction of the Channel Tunnel. Lord Kitchener might have something to say concerning the idea, but any extraordinary activity in the import of munitions of war might be checked in the simplest possible manner by the establishment and retention of a Maritime Customs Service in the hands of the Imperial Customs Department of India. Abdur Rahman fully appreciated the advantages certain to accrue from the possession or lease of a seaport, and Habibullah will be able the more fully to recognise the wisdom of his father's aims in this direction when he has reached Bombay and seen the enormous facilities for communication with other countries and for the ready import of implements and materials for manufactures and for agricultural purposes. Whatever may be said to the contrary, Habibullah does wish to tame the Afghan people and he will desire to do so all the more earnestly after he has seen Bombay and its prosperity, coupled with the barest semblance of military force. If it is possible to maintain peace and harmony among the people in this city, with its population of a million souls, it ought to be in Kabul, and it will be all the better for that nation when its subjects' energies are devoted more earnestly to the arts of peace than to those of war, the more so as war with either of her neighbours is becoming every day a more remote contingency. But it is not for us to preach to the Amir, or to point out the lessons and the morals which Bombay can teach him. His Majesty is a keen observer of both men and things, and we may be sure that whatever we have to show him will be appreciated to the full, and that nothing from which he may gather profitable information will be overlooked.

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"PAN-MANIA." WE hear much nowadays of various movements called by hybrid names in which the word "pan" figures prominently. This has of late grown quite into a mania with some people, and the ridicule which Mr. Archibald Colquhoun pours on it in a recent number of the *North American Review* is quite justified. In an article on what he well calls "Pan-mania," he characterises it as the latest and most virulent political disease whose most distinguishing symptom is a tendency to megalomania, and an arbitrary use of the word "pan." The most recent manifestation is Pan-Islamism—that bogey which seems to frighten many so much. We suppose its advocates desire to bring about the union of all Islamic peoples in order to revitalize what they think to be their drooping religion and civilization. So far it is harmless, and even laudable, if such a union can be brought about, which we doubt much on account of ethnographic considerations. If it is possible to remove the elements of discord existing among all the various nationalities professing Islam, and to unite them under a common Kalifa, let them do so. The Sultan of Turkey has succeeded in obtaining the position of Kalifa from the Mahomedan world. But here political considerations come in, and they are such as make us beware of the whole movement. So far as it is defensive merely and is aimed at putting the house of Islam, so to say, in order, nothing can be said against it. But it has an offensive side also. In India the movement has proceeded on right lines so far, and deserves encouragement. Many ardent Pro-Islamites, like those in India, says Mr. Colquhoun, have reached a high state of civilization under foreign rule, and are not so much desirous of change in their political status as of the preservation of their religion in its full purity and the demontration of its good qualities to the world. "But at the opposite extreme of this religious revival movement are the fanatical brotherhoods, such as the Sawussi, who are conducting an extraordinarily successful campaign in Africa, and spreading Islam by the most energetic means. They are the most dangerous factor in the Pan-Islamic propaganda, and the one which it is most difficult to estimate. How far their recognition of the Sultan secures their subservience to him, how far they are inspired by political or religious zeal, or are simply ignorant fanatics, it is impossible to say. They wield enormous influence in Northern, or even Central, Africa to-day, and the whole weight of that influence is anti-European." They are in fact the most dangerous element in Pan-Islamism and in proportion as they gain strength, the movement must lose weight and sympathy. The attitude of Germany and its desire to make political capital by countenancing the movement for its own selfish purposes as against the other European Powers, like England and France, much more directly concerned with Islam, are further disturbing features.

Pan-Buddhism is another mania of the genus called 'pan,' which Mr. Colquhoun considers. It has had little time yet to develop itself, but it, too, threatens to be dangerous in time. It owes its origin to the revival of Japan, a great Buddist nation, and seeks to form a union with China to spread their common influence in the East. "Emissaries have gone to all Buddhist countries, and a genuine attempt has been made to effect a *rapprochement* between the different sections of the Buddhist world. Moreover a college was established in China to give the Buddist clergy a better training and raise them to a higher level, and in fact the whole policy has been to revive, for political purposes, the sense of religious and racial affinity between the Chinese and Japanese, and to stimulate national ambition. Such purposes as these are worked slowly and quietly in the East ; and although Pan-Buddhists may meet together, they do not advertise themselves very widely." But the weak point in their scheme is the foundation upon a religion which is essentially pacific and unsuited to the proposes of a political crusade. It is not a militant religion like Islam, therefore the world may rest and be thankful that it will never reach very threatening proportions, and will affect it not much, except industrially and, possibly, commercially. There is as yet no Pan-Christian movement. But in course of time we may hear this ingenious idea of mania also set afloat.

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THE JAPANESE NAVY. How far Japan has become modernised is shown by the fact that it has anonymous "naval experts" who write to the press pointing out that the Navy is losing its position in the world. This is on the most approved style, for it makes the most bewildering comparisons of the standards of various Powers and concludes with a general denunciation of the policy of the Naval Department. Some of the details put forward may well be considered. At the outbreak of hostilities with Russia the Japanese Navy consisted of a fleet with an aggregate tonnage of about two hundred thousand, and then ranked seventh among the navies of the world. As a result of the war she secured Russian ships with an aggregate tonnage of about one hundred and twenty thousand and rose to fourth place, following Great Britain, France, and Germany. Now the Japanese navy consists of forty-one ships with an aggregate tonnage of 866,347 and the strength has fallen to fifth place, the displacing Power being America. The warships of the latest type, which are to be built by other Powers within the next few years, forming their principal fighting power, are as follows :—France—15, with a total tonnage of 221,224. Great Britain—15, with a total tonnage of 182,750. Germany—16, with a total tonnage of 150.195. Russia—22, with a total tonnage of 137,587. America—17, with a total tonnage of 89,510. Italy—6, with a total tonnage of 70,165. In addition to the above, Russia is to build 8 armoured cruisers and 12 cruisers up to 1915, and Great Britain, 24 submarine boats ; Italy, 20 torpedo boats ; France, 30 submarine boats, and 50 torpedo-boats, which are to be launched within the next twelve years.

Japan is now building only five ships and the programme for the next eight years, including this year, does not provide for more than 93,500 tons with a sum of about eleven million yen annually available for ships in addition. "Speaking conscientiously" says the "Naval Expert" "the new Japanese battleships now under construction are inferior both in offensive and defensive power to the "Dreadnought," and will have to take second place in the order of the world's strongest ships. The battleships "Aki," "Kurama" and "Ibuki," now on the slips, cannot fully utilise the improvements in ship-construction which have been learned from the battles in the Russo-Japanese war. Japanese warships, he repeats, still require much improvement. The Japan Navy, which held fourth position among the Navies of the world immediately after the war, has now fallen to fifth, while the other Powers will build very powerful ships upon the completion of the ships now being built by way of experiment. It is urgently important, concludes the Osaka writer, that the Japanese Navy shall be restored to its position as fourth among the Navies of the world without delay.

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POLITICS IN THE TRANSVAAL. IT would never have created much surprise in South Africa had some reasons been found, after the general election of last year, to postpone the granting of complete responsible Government to the Transvaal. Since the Constitution has been granted several parties which openly doubted the Liberals' honesty of intention in their promise have been placed in a difficult position. At one time it seemed nearly certain that the new Transvaal Legislature would be dominated by a violently anti-Chinese majority. Popular opinion in most new countries is apt to be fickle, and the Transvaal proved to be no exception to the rule. In the first instance Johannesburg is strongly anti-Chinese. Then came a tremendous reaction, which swept everything before it, and resulted in the passing of the Labour Ordinance. Later, when the hoped-for "boom" failed to appear, there was another pronounced revulsion of feeling, and people jumped to the conclusion that the economic evils, from which the Transvaal suffered, were all due to the introduction of the Chinese question. The opponents of the Progressive party were uncompromising in this anti-Chinese attitude, but once more the wind has veered round and the Volkites and Nationalists do not speak with the same confidence. Recently Mr. Smuts announced that while the Chinese will be sent away as soon as possible, it can only be when other labour has been found. Another member of the party claims that finding local native labour is quite simple, though his means—allowing only one wife to each Kaffir—would stir up greater strife than even has the Chinese question itself. The Het Volk leaders claim that the finding of labour is easy, and yet, despite the cries of lack of labour, raised by the Boer farmers, they have never done anything to help in the matter. The election cry may therefore be entirely discredited. The hypocrisy of the Het Volkites and Nationalists on the labour question has done more than anything else to help the Progressive cause. There is at present a plethora of candidates in the field, representing all shades of opinion but, as the contest becomes fiercer, it is becoming recognised that the vote must be either Het Volk or Progressive. It is to be hoped at any rate that the fight be on the main issue and that there be no chance of those many antagonistic groups and sub-divisions which inevitably defeat all attempts at good government.

H. M. the Amir is expected to arrive in Bombay this afternoon at half past three o'clock.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia" with the outward Mails of the 1st instant left Aden at 3 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Friday next.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, finding himself unable to concur in the aims and objects of the Caucus, has not only withdrawn his name from its list of candidates at the Justices' Election, but has decided not to stand for election at all.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Delta" left Hongkong at 1 p.m. on Sunday the 10th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "China," from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the morning of the 11th instant.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Persia," from Trieste, left Aden on the afternoon of the 9th instant and is due here on the 17th instant, at noon.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 19th ultimo, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 65,538 maunds and Rs. 21,636 in the earnings.

TEA, according to the London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon*, is hardening again, especially up to eightpence. The strong statistical position is being more and more recognised.

INTIMATION has been received from the War Office that Officers Commanding are directed to obtain copies of the Norwegian National Anthem with a view to its addition to other Foreign National Anthems.

THE approximate statement of traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited, (78 miles open) for the week ending 2nd January 1907, amounted to Rs. 11,165, being an increase of Rs. 7,659 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st to 2nd January, 1907, were Rs. 67,034, showing an increase of Rs. 50,419.

THE true story of the Dir dynastic war is now officially disclosed. It appears that last year in the spring Miangul Jan, the younger son of the late Nawab of Dir, left Peshawar and made his way to the Jandol Valley to contest his brother Badshah Khan's position. He was at first supported by Said Ahmed Khan of Barwa, his uncle, but their attack on Dir territory failed. They then quarrelled and Said Ahmed tried to take Munda, of which Miangul Jan was in possession, but was repulsed. Eventually a meeting of the Chiefs concerned was arranged at Chakdarra, and an agreement between them was effected, whereby each was to hold what he then held. The agreement is not, however, likely to be observed for long, as the restless ambition of Miangul Jan is only waiting an opportunity again to raise the standard of revolt against his brother the Khan, and the Khan himself is more than likely to afford such an opportunity by illjudged action towards his minor chiefs and subject clans. The volume of trade in Dir, as in the other countries of this Agency, has been somewhat diminished by reason of the general unrest. The Nawab of Nawagai, whose chief concern is the enmity of his sons, took no active part in the quarrels of the brothers of Dir.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY,

BY
WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of "Whatsoever a man Soweth," In White Raiment," Of Royal Blood," Wheso Findeth a wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XII.—A MYSTERIOUS CALLER.

AS Roy made his way back to town, he recognised that apart from the joy both Edith and he had experienced at being together once more, his visit had been profitless.

He had learnt nothing from her of what had taken place with regard to herself during his effacement, nor had she said a word as to the dagger—his gift to her on his return from a trip to Italy—with which the murder had been so mysteriously committed and on the ownership of which, on that particular evening, so much depended. Their delight at being together again had driven all other matters from their minds.

But things could not remain thus. There is such a thing as the Elysium of fools, to linger in which brings misery to the loiterers, and Roy knowing something of the almost mysterious means of acquiring information possessed by Scotland Yard, trembled when he recognised that any day one of the officers of the Secret Department might descend upon Edith and arrest her.

Was her supposed enmity towards the dead woman generally known ? At any rate Inwood was aware of it, and after his threats which had reached Roy's ears that afternoon, he felt sure he would bring it before the police, and this might put them on the track of the ownership of the dagger.

Another difficulty that occurred to him was, could Edith prove an alibi in case of anything happening ? He remembered her arranging to go to the theatre on the evening of the tragedy ; it was the last night of a piece she particularly wanted to see, and he would have gone with her had it not been for Inwood's pressing invitation. Had she gone ? If so, she might find it a most difficult matter to prove her whereabouts at the time the deed was committed.

A visitor to the pit of a theatre—and Edith always went to the pit when alone—was only one of hundreds, and it would be a practical impossibility for those who sat next to her to speak as to her being there after this space of time, even if they could be discovered. No, this was no light matter, but one that he must face and be prepared for, in case of eventualities ; and in the meantime the murderer of poor Helene must be discovered, for once this was accomplished the danger to Edith and himself would be removed, and he free to endeavour to recover the position from which his unfortunate business debts had dragged him.

It was some days after this, and Arthur Inwood was sitting alone in his dining-room. The wine and desert were on the table, and he, with eyes fixed on the grate now filled with flowering plants, was slowly drawing at a cigarette. He was smoking, it is true, but it might have been an empty pipe, or even a toothpick, that rested between his lips, for all the enjoyment he was extracting from it. The shock of his wife's death had caused a great alteration in him. Formerly he had been bright, cheerful, and happy ; now he was sullen, morose, and silent. The joy of living for him had disappeared. The Savoy, the Cecil, and the other haunts of the gay London world knew him no more. There might not have been a theatre in town so far as he was concerned ; he lived but for his office, and when that was closed he came straight home and dined in solitary state, and what he did the rest of the evening none of the servants knew, except that there was a good deal of cigar and tobacco ash on the table the following morning. He was thus sitting when a servant entered.

"A person—a man, has called to see you, sir."

Inwood looked round, but there was no interest in his glance.

"What name did he give ?"

"He would not give any, sir."

"How often have I not told you I will see no one unless they give their names. Send him away."

The servant retired, and a conversation could be heard taking place in the hall. Again the door was opened : "He says, he is sorry, he has not a card with him, but his name is Raoul de Clinchamp."

"What did you say?" cried Inwood, starting from his chair.

"Raoul de Clinchamp, sir."

"Some impostor, no doubt ; show him in," and Inwood took up his position on the hearth rug facing the door.

The next moment there was a quick step across the hall, and there entered a tall, loosely-jointed figure dressed in a semi-colonial fashion, swinging in his hand a broad-brimmed soft felt hat, stained and faded by sun and rough weather. As he drew into the circle of light Inwood saw that the face matched the hat : it too was tanned and burnt a copper colour. The features were small and delicate, and the eyes bright and restless. The lower part of the face was covered by a thin black beard cut to a point on the chin, while his hair was long and unkempt.

There was no indication of shyness as crossing the room with careless slovenly gait, he held out his hand saying :

"Halloa, brother-in-law, how are you ? Very glad to make your acquaintance."

Inwood stared at him, ignoring the proffered hand. "I don't understand," he said. "Is this meant for a joke ? If so, I consider it very ill-timed, and out of place in this house."

"Umph ! You're not very cheery in your greeting ; I thought you'd be glad to see me."

"Who are you, pray ? I never saw you before in my life that I know of."

"Who am I ? A nice kind of question to put to your dead wife's only brother."

"Helene's brother ! You lie, she never had one."

"Oh, that's what she told you, did she ? Well, I am not surprised. I'm afraid she wasn't proud of me, but I'm the son of old Pierre de Clinchamp for all that, and consequently your brother-in-law."

Inwood stared at his visitor as though he would read him through and through, but his gaze was answered by a careless smile that did not waver.

"You say you are the son of Pierre de Clinchamp?"

"He told me so, and I have no reason to doubt his word."

"Then why did not Helene mention you ?" And the remembrance of that something that at times had seemed to overshadow the life and happiness of his dead wife recurred to him.

"Well, it's a long story."

"Go on."

"You might have asked me to sit down, I think. Helene would have done so."

"Sit down."

"And it's a dry story as well," and the smile broadened.

"Help yourself—there's port and sherry, and brandy and soda on the sideboard."

"Whisky and soda for me. You English know a good drink." And the visitor helped himself liberally, and returned to his seat. "Haven't you got a cigarette to offer me?" with the same easy familiarity.

For a moment Inwood did not reply, only pushed the embossed silver box towards him ; but when the younger man had helped himself, he said :

"Don't think because I suffer you to smoke and drink in my house, I am going to accept all you may choose to say. It is only because I am willing to hear your story ; but I warn you beforehand I may not believe a word of it."

"You'll probably say you don't; but you will all the same."

"Go on."

The visitor took another long drink and commenced :

"Well, as I told you, I am the son—the only son—of Pierre de Clinchamp, silk manufacturer of Lyons. My early years matter not. When I was sixteen I went into business, in the office, and my views and those of my father, as to work, did not tally from the first. I, what you English call, kicked over the traces ; there were rows—rows from morning till night. He never cared for me—it was only Helene he loved. I wonder now that he allowed me to be with him as long as he did, for I admit I played it pretty well, and kept the pot boiling. I didn't care a screw for the old man, and he was jolly short in the way of money. He never gave me the position I ought to have had as his son."

"By your own showing you didn't deserve it," said Inwood grimly.

"Perhaps not," replied the visitor with a short laugh. "Well, at last my father found he had been robbed. His name had been forged to some bills for large amounts and I, of course, was the thief. But the old man made a mistake for once in his life. I draw the line there—I was never a forger. A forger is an underhand cad. If I'd wanted to steal I should have done so in a straightforward manner, walked off with the money and run the chance of the racket : and I shouldn't have had much fear for, as a de Clinchamp he would not have cared to have the name figuring in the courts."

"Well and what happened ?" asked Inwood, who was growing tired of this somewhat long rigmarole.

"Just what I expected. I told him there wasn't a word of truth in what he said and I put it pretty plainly too. He lost his temper and I lost mine ; there was the deuce of a shine ending in his telling me to clear out and that he never wanted to see me again, when I promised him he never should. And I kept my word for he was dead long before I came back to France."

"You left France ? Where did you go ?"

"Madagascar, and I never made a better choice in my life. I had a little money. Helene gave me some more, and off I went. I found some friends of mine there; they got me a berth where there was nothing to do but drive niggers; and, Sapristi ! we enjoyed ourselves."

"I've no doubt you did," replied Inwood coldly. "And, why didn't you stay there?"

"Why didn't you stay there ? Well—well—you see some of the big guns there thought it would be better for the island somehow if I was anywhere else; and suggested my father might want to see me agains," with a bitter laugh. "It was rot, of course ; they wanted me out of the place ; I knew too much about them. At any rate, I saw it would be best to go, so I shipped for France, to find the old man had died without leaving me a stiver ; Helene had got the lot, had married you, and was dead."

"Yes, yes," and Inwood's face grew dark with sorrow.

"Well, here I am."

"And what do you want now you are here ?"

"To make the acquaintance of my brother-in-law, who now represents the de Clinchamps, not one of whom except myself is left alive."

"You have made my acquaintance. Is there anything more you want ?"

"Eh ? Anything more I want." And there was a look of impudent cunning in the young man's eyes. "Don't you think that is a question I might better put to you ? My sister was murdered, stabbed to death by a dagger that was known to have been in the possession of your greatest friend, who had dined with you that night, and who once was in love with your wife, and since then, one of her most honoured friends. He had nothing to gain by her death, while you—" and the speaker shrugged his shoulders leaving the hint to sink home.

"You scoundrel !" And Inwood made a lash towards the speaker, but stopped as he quickly drew a revolver from his hip pocket, saying coolly : "Gently, gently, brother-in-law. Don't let's have anything of this kind between relations. We're not at loggerheads, remember that."

"You accuse me of murdering my wife, you scamp !" exclaimed Inwood furiously.

"Pardon, I did not. I merely pointed out the absurdity of thinking this man Royston, whom your dunderheaded policemen would like to find, was the man who had killed her"

"You don't know the circumstances of the case."

"Pardon again, I do. I have made myself acquainted with them to the minutest particular since my arrival. I have not come here to interfere."

"Then what have you come for ? I don't believe that you are de Clinchamp, Helene's brother."

The young man's face again broadened into a smile as he took from his pocket a curiously shaped gold locket opened it, and handed it to Inwood without a word.

One glance at it was sufficient, for from the interior, gazing up at him, was the lovely face of Helene, while on the outside was engraved the armorial bearings of the de Clinchamps, which he knew so well.

Inwood staggered back and sank into a chair, covering his face with his hands, and there was silence in the room.

(To be continued.)

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THE MADRAS FISHERIES.

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IT is, perhaps, not generally realised how important a place the fisheries on the Madras coasts occupy among the natural endowments of the Presidency or how little they are at present exploited. The information collected in the course of the official enquiry, in which Sir Frederick Nicholson is now engaged, should however, says the *Madras Mail*, awaken public interest in the matter, and the stimulus given by Government should have considerable effect on even the most conservative of industries. The possibilities of the trade in salt-water fish are immense, for by far the greater part of the Madras Presidency is at present dependent upon a small supply of salted fish and a scanty and uncertain supply of fresh water fish from the rivers and lakes. There are, moreover, other directions in which important developments may be expected. The value of fish manure has not yet been grasped by the agriculturist except in a few tracts of cocoanut and tobacco plantations on the West Coast and by the planting community but it would be easy enough to demonstrate it convincingly with the aid of the Agricultural Department, and it is not unlikely that the very refuse of the fisheries will eventually prove as lucrative as the trade in edible fish, while the indirect benefit to the whole Presidency by way of consequent improvement in the crops will certainly be immediately and widely felt. There is an excellent market for fish manure in Japan, and other markets could be found ; but export would be undesirable until the large potential demand for fish manure in India had been fully met. Sir Frederick Nicholson's Report on his investigations in Japan by the way is, we understand, to be issued shortly.

But, before any progress can be made, it will be necessary to effect many changes in the primitive methods adopted by the fishermen. Partly because of the smallness of their boats, partly because preservative salt has in the past been too expensive a commodity for them to carry on their expeditions, they have not been in the habit of following up shoals, and have therefore missed the greater part of their opportunities. They will, however, soon be able to carry salt for preservative purposes free of Excise duty by complying with a few simple directions, and, when the boats have been enlarged and provided with adequate storing space, there will be nothing to prevent them from prolonging their expeditions. It is not anticipated that there will be any difficulty in the construction of better craft, as there is no lack of sufficiently skilled labour, and very fair models already exist in the Ratnagiri boats on the Bombay coast.

The main obstacle, of course, will be the philosophic contentment of the fishermen. If a bad workman is one who quarrels with his tools the fisher folk must be excellent workman, for they are absolutely satisfied with their appliances. "Why should we change when the sea has not changed, nor the fish in it ?" That is the question they will ask themselves. The Madras Government modestly disclaim any intention of changing the sea—at present ; but it is not improbable that the fisherman will find some changes in the fish ere long. The supply is so abundant and varied that there is no particular need for experiments in transfering fish from one sea to another, as Sir Frederick Nicholson found had been very successfully done in America with bass and shad. But there is at least one Indian fish with which experiment might be made, namely, the hilsa, which is found along the East Coast but does not appear to have doubled Cape Comorin. These experiments, however, are for the future, and they are of quite secondary interest. The task immediately before the Government is the further prosecution of the enquiry which has already yielded a large amount of very valuable information. Thereafter it will be necessary to create a Department of Fisheries, whose business it will be to discover markets for cured fish and fish manure, to co-ordinate the results of private and official investigations, and to guide the industry in those directions wich are likely to be most profitable.

AT the recent meeting of the Ceylon Agricultural Board Dr. J. C. Willis said that Mr. Drieberg had asked why they did not grow the castor oil plant in Ceylon as they did in South India, and he had replied that it was because it could not be grown cheaply. "They tried castor oil at Peradeniya and got a really very good crop, described in a previous Peradeniya Gardens Circular. It cost about 4 cents an acre and the seed was sold in India at about Rs. 475 per cwt. That was a figure at which no one in Ceylon was prepared to take up its cultivation. That was the reason why they could not compete with India. Ceylon was a more expensive country than India with the solitary exception of the Jaffna Peninsula. People who frequently asked why they in Ceylon did not grow what was grown in India did not realise the difference in cost. As with the cultivation of the caster oil plants so was it with cotton. No one seemed to take to its cultivation in Ceylon as the profit was not great.'

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

A SUCCESSFUL VISIT.

Royal Sympathy in the Anglo-French Exhibition.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Their Majesties have left Paris and returned to London last evening. Their visit has been a great success in every way. King Edward, in a letter regarding the forthcoming Anglo-French Exhibition, hopes that it will be the means of strengthening the friendship so happily existing between the two countries.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Conference with California.

NEARING A SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Metcalf have again conferred with the Californian Congressmen. It is stated that there was a mutual understanding that a satisfactory settlement would be reached.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

A cable from Washington announces that it is stated on good authority that Mr. Roosevelt has to-day assured the Mayor of San Francisco that if he agrees to end the agitation by abolishing oriental schools, he, Mr. Roosevelt, would use his influence to a treaty with Japan for excluding coolies.

[The relations between the United States and Japan excite extraordinary interest both in government and diplomatic circles in Berlin. Emperor William discussed the question with several persons recently, and is thoroughly informed regarding President Roosevelt's personal views on the subject. It is believed that Russia's more resolute attitude against Japan's requests for trade and colonization rights on the Amur River and in Siberia, and for fishery privileges on the adjacent Russian coasts, is partly due to the discussion of the Californian school question between the United States and Japan. The Russian Foreign Office has been subjected to steady, diplomatic pressure on the part of Japan in the latter's efforts to obtain these far-reaching rights and has been impressed as much by this as by Japan's firmness. The result is that the idea has been created at the Russian Foreign Office that Japan might make her ambitions the occasion for a renewal of the war with Russia. This idea pervaded the conversations which the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Iswolsky, had with the government officials and others whom he met here six weeks ago. M. Iswolsky met many prominent people here and talked with extraordinary freedom. Among German military and naval Officers the possibility of a conflict between the United States and Japan has been freely discussed, and the professional view appears to be that Japan would take the Philippine Islands and place on the United States the necessity of conducting across the Pacific prolonged sea and land campaigns which would call forth immense exertions against great natural obstacles. It was known here in June that the British Admiralty had considered theoretically the possibility of war between Japan and the United States as likely to occur within twenty-five years, and some of the British naval men are reported to have expressed the belief that the contest would occur within five years. In any case, it is certain that several European foreign offices are making inquiries regarding the temper of the Japanese people and the government of Japan.]

BOMB IN A GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Eight Arrests.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

A bomb, containing twenty pounds of dynamite, has been discovered in a Girls' High School in Moscow. Eight girls have been arrested. The revolutionaries have passed sentence of death on the Officers presiding at the Moscow Court-martial.

TRANSVAAL POLITICS.

Nominations Complete.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The nominations in the Transvaal are complete. The candidates comprise 33 Progressives, 45 Volkites, 16 Nationalists, 31 Independents and 13 Labourites. Three are unclassified. The elections take place on the 20th instant.

DISCONTENT IN PERSIA.

Rising against Lax Ministers.

ANTI-FOREIGN AGITATION.

SUMMARY DISMISSALS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that discontent exists owing to the inactivity and irresponsibility of the Ministers and scarcity of food. Slight troubles have broken out at Tabriz where the bazaars are closed. The movement is directed against the Ministers and foreign political influence, but not against the Shah or Europeans individually.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

A Reuter telegram from Teheran states that owing to pressure brought on the Government by Parliament, two Belgians, Naus, Minister of Customs and Priem. Chief Administrator, have been dismissed their posts.

NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Captain Troubridge, ex-Naval Attache at Tokio, who followed the Japanese naval operations during the war, and who furnished most valuable reports, has been appointed Chief of Staff to Vice-Admiral Drury, the new Commander of the Mediterranean Squadron.

INDIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM CONDEMNED.

A Parsimonious System.

CRIPPLING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The *Chronicle* gives prominence to an article from a Correspondent in India, indicting the whole system of construction and maintenance of the Indian Railways, whereby the industrial development of the country is crippled. The writer appeals to Mr. Morley to realise that the present parsimony is not true economy.

THE COMMONS AND THE LORDS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S "WILD WORDS."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The Unionist Papers strongly criticise what they describe as the Attorney General's wild words, and especially resent his proposal to drag the King into a political controversy.

WAR OFFICE APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh succeeds Sir Edward Stedman, as Secretary of the Military Department of the War Office, in July.

[General Creagh was born in 1848 and obtained his Commission in 1866. He joined the Indian Army in 1870 and gained the Victoria Cross at Kam Kakka in the Afghan War of 1879, serving with the Merwara Battalion. He commanded Shanghai during the China Expedition and was subsequently at Tientsin when Gaselee left. Creagh exhibited great tact in his dealings with the various Foreign Contingents and was extremely popular with the Foreign Officers and officials. He has since commanded a Brigade in India and finally the Rawalpindi Division.]

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

Sensational Publication of Papers.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT AGAINST THE CENTRE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

A sensation has been caused in Germany by the publication of purloined electoral correspondence showing that the Naval League, which has been always understood to be a nonpolitical party, had received thirty thousand marks and other support from Count Von Bulow and the Foreign Office for printing literature directed against the Centre. Government is investigating the abstraction of the correspondence and explains that the money was subscribed privately in support of Government candidates, but that official advice was asked regarding its distribution.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The Premier of Newfoundland moves in the Legislature to-morrow that an address be presented to Lord Elgin deploring the adoption of a *modus vivendi* without the sanction of the Colony, and trusting it will not be renewed next season, and hoping that a clause will be inserted in any permanent arrangement requiring the ratification of the Colonial Legislature.

SIR ROBERT HART LEAVING CHINA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The *Tribune* anounces that Sir Robert Hart leaves China in a fortnight on two years' leaves. He is not expected to return. His action, says the *Tribune*, is the outcome of the position in which he is placed by the appointment in May last of two Chinese Commissioners over him.

THE CONNAUGHT TOUR.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left Hongkong for Singapore.

IRISH UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Opposition Threatened.

REDMONDITES vs. OBRIENITES.

LONDON FEBRUARY 11.

Mr. Russell M. P., speaking at Dublin, said that the Government's Irish University scheme would meet with the most strenuous opposition in Parliament.

The Redmondites broke up an Obrienite meeting at Emily (sic), Tipperary, yesterday. They stormed a waggonette which was serving as a platform and threw out the speakers.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Ireland has beaten England by 17 points to 9 in the Rugby Football Match.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

Countess Cadogan is dead.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Arabia," with the English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock this morning.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

Additions to the Cadre.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

It is intended to provide the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam with a Postmaster-General in place of the present two Deputy Postmasters General.

The 2nd appointment of Deputy Director-General of Post Offices has, it is believed, been new.

The Deputy Director-General will draw his usual pay plus an additional local allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem.

Two additional Deputy Postmasters General will shortly be added to the Post Office Cadre, one each for Bengal and the Punjab.

THE Chief Justice of Bengal will preside at the first Calcutta Criminal Session commencing to day. Tuesday.

EN-ROUTE TO BOMBAY.

THE AMIR TO ARRIVE THIS AFTERNOON.

CHANGE IN THE TIME OF ARRIVAL.

As was probably foreseen by every one His Majesty the Amir could not arrive at the expected hour this morning, and exactly when he will arrive is still a matter of doubt. However, the Civil, Military and Naval officials will muster on the platform of the Victoria Terminus this afternoon at half-past three, but there will probably be a long wait in store for them. All the other arrangements made for the Amir's visit are of course more or less nullified, and as everything will be done for His Majesty's convenience, many of the items in the programme will have to be cancelled altogether, unless His Majesty remains in Bombay a day or two longer than was oiignally expected. The visit to the Admiral's Flagship, which was to have taken place this afternoon is postponed till Thursday, when an endeavour will be made to go through the whole of the itinerary. But as it will be the first time His Majesty has ever seen a battleship it is surmised that, following his usual custom, he will display such an interest in everything that he will probably not be able to go aboard the "Diadem," but if he does the State Banquet will be a late one.

His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan arrives in Bombay this afternoon at 3-30 p.m. instead of at 7-20 a. m. as previously announced, the cause of the delay being His Majesty's stopping at various intermediate stations. All the arrrangements therefore, will have to be amended accordingly.

The following has been issued as a Press Communique by the Political Department.—Owing to the late running of the special train His Majesty the Amir will not reach Bombay until 3-30 p.m. Tuesday instead of 7-20 a.m. as at first arranged.

His Majesty the Amir on arrival in Bombay will be met at the station by His Excellency the Governor and will pay a visit to His Excellency the Governor at Government House.

NEW ORDERS OF ARRIVAL.

The following Notification is published in supersession of the Government Notification, dated the 11th instant:—

His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan will arrive at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m. on the 12th February 1907. A salute of 31 guns will be fired at His Majesty's train enters the station. A Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Indian Infantry (with band and colours) under a British Officer will be drawn up on the platform and will salute as His Majesty alights from his carriage. His Majesty will be received on the platform by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay His Excellency the Commander in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of His Excellency the Governor's Council, the Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command, the Judges of the High Court, the General Officer Commanding 6th Division, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, the Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, the additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, the Deputy Adjutant-General Western Command, the Secretaries to Government, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Collector of Bombay, the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, the Officer Commanding His Majesty's Ships in harbour, the Officers Commanding Royal Indian Marine Ships in harbour, Military Officers Commanding Regiments, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay and the Sheriff of Bombay or by such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town.

2. His Excellency the Governor will be introduced to His Majesty the Amir by Sir Henry McMahon and will then introduce to His Majesty His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of His Excellency the Governor's Council and the Lieutenant-General Commanding; the Naval Commander-in-Chief will then introduce the Naval Officers present; the Chief Justice will introduce the Judges of the High Court, the Chief Secretary to Government, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, and the Civil Officers; and the Lieutenant-General Commanding Western Command will introduce the Military Officers.

3. His Majesty will then proceed to his carriage and a procession will be formed in the following order:—

The Commissioner of Police.

Two Squadrons of Indian Cavalry.

The General Officer Commanding 6th Division.

A Troop of the Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor.

His Majesty the Amir accompanied by his Excellency the Governor.

A troop of the Body Guard of his Excellency the Governor.

Two Squadrons of Indian Cavalry.

In carriages—The principal officers present at the station with the Sardars and officers of the Amir's suite,

A detachment of mounted Police.

4. His Majesty will be received at his residence by a Guard of Honour consisting of 100 Indian Infantry (with band and colours) under a British Officer.

5. All officers of His Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and Royal Indian Marine in Bombay, and not otherwise on duty, are desired to attend at the station.

6 The Public Works Department (Railway) should be requested to issue instructions for the necessary arrangements being made at the Railway Station for His Majesty's arrival and for the adequate provision of space for those invited or desired to attend. The issue of tickets to the officials mentioned in paragraph 1 and, on application, to those mentioned in paragraph 5 and also to Press Representatives will be arranged by the Secretary to Government, Political Department. A limited space will be provided in the station for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen who may wish to be present, to which admission will be by ticket to be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

7. The route traversed, *viz.*, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Bhendy Bazar, Parel Road, Grant Road, Gamdevi, Walkeshwar and Ridge Road will be lined by Police.

8. Full dress uniform will be worn. Officers not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

This will be a great day for the Mahomedans, and thousands of the Amir's coreligienists have flocked into the City to give His Majesty a hearty welcome. All the hotels have their complement of the wealthier class of Mahomedans and the Bazazr teems with them. Decorations are being rapidly put up in the native quarters and the well-to-do merchants are making a big effort to show their regard for the Royal visitor, while butties are being put up in thousands and various devices erected expessing the Mahomedan joy at the visit of the Amir. The Mahomedan musjids will be a great sight at night, and the Bazaar will be a minor Mohurrum after dark. The casket to be presented by His Majesty's coreligionists in a fine bit of work in gold and silver.

THE CASKET.

Some remarkably fine work in gold and silver is to be seen on the casket ordered by the Mahomedan community of Bombay. It will contain the address which that community proposes to present to the Amir. It was despatched to the Presidency Town yesterday night. It is in a Saracenic design. The lid is ornamented with an embossed design of fluted art work and is surmounted by a gold dome with smaller ones on either side, also of gold. The front of the casket shows a dome shaped panel bearing on it an embossed view of the Aujuman-I-Islam building, Bombay, on either side of which are pierced Arabesque screens of gold. The design on the opposite side is exactly similar except that the view is that of the Taj Mahal, the two side panels containing views of the Amir's Palace at Jellalabad and a typical bit of mountain scenery in Afghanistan. The base, which is capped at the four corners with gold, is of pierced Arabesque design, above which run leaves and buds so often seen in Turkish or Bokharan embroidery. The insciption is in Hindustani on burnished silver plate, the letters being inlaid with blue enamel.

Lieut. General Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding the Western Command, arrived in Bombay last evening from Poona and at once proceeded to the camp on the Cooperage, accompanied by His Staff. The camp is a very pretty spectacle, and the handsome tents erected for the accommodation of His Excellency and the Officers with him forms three sides of a square with a "roadway" marked off on the green by earthenware chatties inverted and white washed. Facing this "roadway" is the General's tent, and reception room, with the tents of the staff and guests on either side. They are all quite sumptuously furnished, and appear to represent the acme of military comfort. Besides Sir Archibald Hunter there are in the camp Major-General Watkin D. A. G., Colonel Bromfield, Q. M. G., and Captain Jackson, A. D. C. The remaining members of the staff will arrive this morning.

Owing to the great crowd of retainers, who are travelling with His Majesty, the train conveying the Royal retinue will be so heavily loaded that it will be impossible for one train to carry the whole party over the ghauts and still arrive in time. So, in order to help the Royal progress, the old and new saloons of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay have been sent in to Pachora to meet His Majesty, and in the new electrically lit saloon-car the Amir will travel to Bombay with several of his Sardars in the old car. The rest of the retinue will arrive late this evening. The G. I. P. authorities are making herculean efforts to assist the Royal progress, which has dislocated traffic considerably. And there is of course no knowing where His Majesty will desire to stop for a rest en route.

The District Traffic Superintendent has been advised to arrange that vendors of native food, both for Hindus and Mahomedans, shall attend at Godavadd Pachora, to enable his Majesty's servants to procure eatables during the journey. Spare engines are kept at all junction stations on the G. I. P. R. for emergencies.

The Amir's "Special" will enter the Victoria Terminus at No. 3 Platform, and the entrance of the station near the luggage office has been divided off by walls of coloured bunting into enclosures as was done on the occasion of the reception of H. H. the Viceroy in 1905. The enclosure A is set apart for the high officials, and the B enclosure is for gazetted officers, civil and military. The C enclosure is reserved for ladies; the D and E sections for the Press and for the general public. No one save those with permits, issued by the Secretary of the Government, or by the Executive Engineer of the Presidency, will be permitted on the arrival platform. The District Traffic Superintendent will assist the Police in detailing guards to escort visitors to their seats.

The Amir, after alighting, will be received by H. E. the Governor and will leave the station through the main exit from the hall. The arrival platform and the exit have been carpeted in red.

NATIVE CREDULITY.

Six Months for the Philanthropists.

SPLENDID TAKE IN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 11.

Sir William Clark, Chief Judge, and Mr. Justice Rattigan, have delivered their Judgment in an interesting case which was heard by them in the Chief Court. According to the case for the prosecution, sometime last August, one Yusaf, who has since disappeared, accompanied by three of the accused, paid a visit to the village of Baharwal and gave out that they were agents of an Umballa merchant who had authorized them to sell tickets at Re. 1 and annas 4 each, which would entitle a purchaser to any goods he cared to select to double the value of the money. Several persons yielded to this tempting offer, and all the articles chosen were duly delivered when agents came back to the village in October. Moreover, purchasers were so well satisfied with their bargains that at the second attempt the philanthropists netted some Rs. 300 in cash in return for promises to deliver goods on the some scale of lavishness as before and that too within 15 or 20 days. On this occasion, however, the goods were not forthcoming and one of the purchasers getting anxious about the transaction wrote off to the Umballa merchant, who replied that he knew nothing of any such agents as his correspondent described.

The Court sentenced the accused to six months rigorous imprisonment.

INNOCENT MAN ARRESTED BY MISTAKE.

Compensation Awarded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

A man named Mahadeo Kabao was brought up to-day before the Presidency Magistrate and was charged with theft, having been brought down from Patna. But the complainant on being confronted with the man declared that he was not the man against whom the warrant was issued; owing to the absence of his father's name an innocent man was arrested. He was discharged and given 25 rupees.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF CURRENCY NOTES.

Accused and Abettor Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

Babu Sakhu Gopal Bural, a dealer in Government promissory notes, charged Durwan Joy Godind Upadhyaya, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of 12,000 rupees currency notes entrusted for deposit in the Mercantile Bank. Instead of taking these notes to the Bank the accused bolted to his native village. The accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Kingsford sentenced him six months' imprisonment. Subsequently Jaohir Patah was charged with dishonestly receiving Rs. 11,840, knowing the same to be stolen. It appears that Joy Gobind went to Jaohir at Plaripur being desirous to restore the money. The accused then denied all knowledge of the money. Later on, taking Joy Gobind to his own field, he produced the money. Accused pleaded not guilty saying he did not know the money was stolen, or what was in the bag. Mr. Kingsford disbelieved the prisoner's statement and sentenced him to six months imprisonment.

ADULTERATION OF JUTE.

Bengal Government's Letter.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

The following letter from the Bengal Government to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has been published:—

"I am directed to invite attention to the correspondence on the subject of legislation for the prevention of adulteration of jute and for the suppression of certain practices in the jute trade. I am to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor and some members of the Bengal Government had an opportunity of discussing this important question with the Lieutenant-Governer and Officers of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The views contained in the letter, dated 14th January 1907, to your address, from the Financial Secretary to that Government, are the outcome of that discussion.

"I am to add that enquiries have been made from the Government of New Zealand regarding the terms of the Act or orders, under which the export of adulterated flax is prohibited; the manner in which the law is enforced and the results obtained. A further communication will be sent to you on the receipt of a reply from that Government."

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Victim to Vanity.

DISHONOURED CHEQUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 11.

The case in which Mrs. Alexander Scott was charged by a local jeweller with cheating in respect of Rs. 1,150, the price of jewellery purchased by her and for which she paid a cheque on Messrs. King, King and Company of Bombay, which was dishonoured, came on for hearing before the District Magistrate of Bangalore to-day. Mr. B. W. S. Lawrence, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the accused, and Mr. J. W. Hayes, Barrister-at-Law, for the prosecuting complainant, Haji Mahomed, who deposed to the facts stated in the original complaint, alleging that he sold jewels for Rs. 1,200 to the accused on some date last December, but on the 2nd of January was paid a cheque for Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 50 in cash. The cheque was sent to Bombay on the 23rd and presented to Messrs. King, King, and Company on the 26th and returned dishonoured. At this stage a strange development in the case occurred. The defending Counsel demanded of the prosecuting Counsel to produce the document, bearing date 12th January, this being an I. O. U. given to the complainant on that date promising to pay Rs. 1,150 on the 2nd of February. Counsel said that he had given this document to the complainant that morning for explanation as to how, the cheque being dated 2nd January, there came to be an I. O. U., dated 12th for the same amount. The complainant denied the existence of such a document and that his Counsel had given him such a paper. The complainant was severely cross-examined with reference to the date of the cheque which is alleged to have been altered from 21st January to 2nd January. The defence Counsel's clerk corroborated Mr. Haye's statement regarding the document. This, the defendent's Counsel contended, altered the nature of the case as, if the jewels were sold on the 2nd of January and a cheque duly issued on the 21st of January, the complainant was not induced by the cheque to part with the goods and it was therefore not cheating as explained in Exception *d* to Section 415 of the Penal Code. The answers of the Manager of Messrs. King. King and Company to questions sent by the Magistrate are to the effect that the accused at the time of issue of the Cheque had an account amounting to Rs. 64 and that she had no reason to believe that she would be in funds to meet the Cheque but had been negotiating a loan which the Bank was prepared to grant on her affording sufficient security, but that such security had not been produced, She had a small account with the Bank two years past. The defendent's Counsel said that under the facts as now represented the charge must fail, but the Magistrate though agreeing that the complainant had lied in respect to the Cheque it did not follow that the accused had committed no offence. He adjourned the further hearing of the charge to the 18th instant for examination of the Marwari, to whom the accused had pledged the jewels, permitting the accused to renew her bail.

THE ORAKZAI TRIBE.

Seek Annexation and Protection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY, 11.

From Kohat comes news that the Chappar Mishtis, one of the sections of the great Orak Zai tribe, who with the Afridis were our most redoubtable opponents in 1897, have asked to be annexed and protected by the British Government. This is not a matter of caprice, but a settled desire, since the request has been repeatedly pressed.

THE PRIME MINISTER OF NEPAL.

Arrival at Hastings House.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Chadra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.S.I., Prime Minister and Marshall of Nepal, arrives at Calcutta this, (Monday) afternoon accompanied by Major Manners-Smith, and will be met at the Station by Mr. Holland, Under Secretary, Foreign Department, who will accompany him to Hastings House, which has been hastily prepared for his reception.

CALCUTTA PILOT SERVICE.

Another Steamer to be Built.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

In reply to a further enquiry the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have been informed by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, that the Government of India have approved of the construction of a second steam vessel for the Pilot service at the Sandheads and the Director General of Stores, India Office, London, has been asked to call for plans and tenders.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

Lieut. Bryant of the 71st Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed Officiating Subaltern of No. 26 Mountain Battery.

Lieut. Lecky of the 119th Infantry is appointed to the 56th Punjab Rifles.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain Henderson of the 2nd Battalion and Captain Carroll of the 1st Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The posting to India of Lieut. C. Davies of the 115th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is cancelled.

Sanction has been given to the resignation of his Commission by Lieut. H. R. Yorke of the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The following Officers of the Royal Engineers embark for duty in India on the 5th of February 1907.

Major G. S. Cartwright; Lieuts. Tomlinson, Haig Pakenham, Walsh, McQueen and Kent.

Capt A. N. E. Browne of the 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 1st Volunteer Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Gratuities to Officers' Widows and Children.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

The Army Council has approved of the following Scale of Gratuities to widows and children of Officers killed in action. The Scale is applicable to Staff, Regimental and Departmental Officers' widows:—

Field Marshall £3,500.
General £3,000.
Lieutenant-General £2,000.
Major-General £1,000.
Brigadier-General £900.
Colonel £600
Lieutenant-Colonel £400.
Major £300.
Captain £250.
Lieutenant £140.
2nd-Lieutenant £100.
For each child one-third of the above.

Gratuities to be paid to wounded Officers are still under consideration.

(For other telegrams see page 6.)

"THE IMPRESSIONS OF AN UNSOPHISTICATED MIND."

I "The Start."

OF course I had travelled by train before, heaps of times, but then the circumstances were so entirely different, and whether or not circumstances alter cases, they most decidedly alter one's view of things. For instance, before I left London, it was a self-imposed duty of mine to visit each Sunday an old maiden aunt, residing in the countrified suburb of Southfields; well, that was nearly two hours' journey, every week.

Not that I liked it, in fact if it had been to see any one else, I do not think I should have troubled, but she was such a dear old lady and her conversation was so quaint—she would insist on telling one of the things she had left me in her "will" and each Sunday something more was added until it became quite exciting, wondering what the next item would be. If she had not been such a dear old soul, I might have secretly wished for the early possession of all these treasures, but as it was I did not, so that when I received the news of her sudden departure from this world and of the fact, that she had left all she possessed to the nearest Cats' Home, it was,——well, it was rather a shock. But I was talking of the difference in railway travelling; you see, during my weekly journey to Southfields, I knew exactly where I was going and exactly what it would be like when I got there. So all conjecture being stopped in that direction, my thoughts were left to wander aimlessly round my fellow passengers; at least not aimlessly because since I first saw "Sherlock Holmes," it has been my pet hobby to study 'human nature,' and by observation and deduction work my way to the very heart of things—and where can one find a better opportunity for so doing than in a third class railway carriage?

But this particular journey,—ah—how different it all was, for one thing I did not know how many stops there were, before I had to get out, and another, I did not know a bit what it would be like, when I did get there, but these were mere details.

From about seven o'clock that eventful morning I had been in a delicious flutter of excitement, After weeks of weary waiting, the moment had come, *The* day had arrived, the day of my departure for India.

Never shall I forget the journey from Shepherds Bush—my home—to Bishops Gate, we were in one of the new electric trains the six-compartments pushed-into-one-kind of arrangement.

It was very full and I was the centre of all eyes. I had been careful to label my bag well, in fact there were six on it, the nice P. & O. labels with the big cross on.

I kept this bag on my knee, just to give people the hint that I was going abroad, then I talked to my friend—no not loudly, but just audibly, so that every one could hear—I let them know that I was on my way to India, also that I was coming out alone. I know that girls sometimes come to India, but you do not often find them with sufficient pluck to come alone. I try to be modest about it, but of course I know it was very brave of me, my friends have told me so, and I could see the feeling of admiration all the people in the train had for me; in fact, I should not have been surprised had they wished to shake hands with me. When we arrived at Bishops Gate they were one and all smiling. I rather expected a few of them would wish me "Bon Voyage" but with the natural reserve of the English, I suppose they thought the smile was sufficient. Then we had to get from Bishops Gate to Liverpool Street; that part I did not like, for although I travelled every Sunday, I had had no luggage to look after and when I went to Margate once, I sent it on in advance The way those Porters knocked my poor things about—I trembled for the contents—if I had time, I would write a very scathing article on this subject

Eventually, however, my belongings were all labelled and vanned safely.

My next object was to secure a seat; this sounds a great deal more simple than it really was. I had no idea so many people would be taking a big journey like this and they all looked as if it were a most ordinary event. Fancy, a voyage to India an ordinardly event, why my great friend says she thinks I am almost as brave as "Joan of Arc"—only in a different way, coming to India, and especially all alone. However I found a seat at last and by this time I had five or six people seeing me off, so for their edification I put on my, "I'm bearing up bravely" expression and tried to wait calmly for the train to start and my momentous journey to continue.

It was very amusing to watch how the people took mental stock of each other, especially the women—sweet creatures. As for me, as each one came along, I suspiciously eyed her as a prospective cabin companion. How I prayed that she might be young and—well—not exactly frivolous but something perhaps after my own style. At last the doors were shut and the whistle blown, a hasty farewell to friends and we were off. Of the ride from Liverpool Street to Tilbury nothing remains in my memory but a dim blur of excitement, flying scenery, and whispered words of advice; comfort and messages from an uncle who was to see me safely on the boat, after: the hurried scramble from train to steamer, then whilst that fussy, puffy little steamer was panting its way to the side of "the Persia." I was so busy trying not to let more than two people stand on my toes at once, that almost before I knew it I was following the somewhat husky direction of "Second class to the left please." When at last I did come to a standstill, it was to hear above all this din and uproar, a female voice, wildly calling, "Ethel, Ethel, Ernie Ernie." Even in that tense moment of excitement my deductive powers did not desert me, I thought, "That is my name, Uncle's name and the voice is familiar; consequently someone must be looking for us;" and sure enough I was right. Almost before the thought was formulated, I recognised one of the friends, I hoped we had left safely behind at Liverpool Street, she was vainly trying to push her way through the crowd, and had I not possessed such a keen sense of humour, I should most assuredly have been annoyed at her calling attention to us in that manner, but, as I say, I was vastly amused at the way the poor little thing was buffeted about.

When after a few moments, however, she managed to reach my side, although breathless, hat on one side, minus one glove, and umbrella broken, there was on her face the exultant smile of triumph.

"Just to show you I thought of you dear," she gasped, thrusting a peculiar shaped parcel into my hand, I was quite overcome by her kindness, but before I could thank her, the bell was ringing for the clearance of the boat. Another hurried farewell and I flew to the ship's side to join the general crowd of handkerchief wavers, I must admit that in spite of my excitement I was rather chokey and miserable as I watched that self-important little steamer disappear in the distance—I felt as if it were carrying with it all my happy childhood leaving me—alone—to face a new world, armed only with the wiles of a woman that, as yet, I knew not how to use. But my nature was too courageous and everything much too strange for feelings like this to oppress me long. My retrospective thoughts were soon changed to those of anticipation and realisation of the delightful present. In another half hour the "Persia" was on her way and after a good lunch—the last I was to have for a week—I decided to go below and unpack; It was then I bethought myself of my parting gift, and so, whilst meditating on the kindness of friends in general, made haste to unfasten paper and string.

Imagine my surprise to discover, each wrapped up separately, a candle, a box of matches and a lemon, with a note enclosed which ran.—

"Dear Ethel,

The lemon you will find an excellent cure for seasickness and should your electric light go wrong, the other articles will prove most useful.

Ever your loving,
ALICE."

I confess I was annoyed, I hate practical jokes. I have often wondered——but that I must leave to another time, and just add that my first day at sea ended, as I suppose most other people's end——in sleep."

R. H.

TO-NIGHT the Jumping Competitions for local horses and ponies takes place at Harmston's Circus, Judging by the entries the evening's performance promises to be a big success. The usual Matinee will take place on Wednesday. The Circus continues to be crowded nightly.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN AMBITIONS.

Rabbit Pest.

PENNY POSTAGE BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JANUARY 22.

IT seems likely that one of the principal questions which the new Federal Parliament will be called upon to consider will be the taking over from South Australia of the Northern Territory, and the South Australian Parliament may be asked to approve a tentative agreement which Mr. Deakin and Mr. Price may arrange at a conference. It is being recognised in the other states that in the interests of defence alone it is imperative that the question should be settled without delay, and the Melbourne "Age" recently strongly urged the Federal Government to take immediate action. In a leading article it said:—"Plainly South Australia is justly entitled to be recouped the last farthing of her legitimate expenditure on the territory. More, however, she has no right or title to demand for the very good reason that her enterprise in undertaking the development of the Territory has proved in practice a disastrous failure. It therefore behoves her, as an honest merchant, to be satisfied with what is just, and to resign her pretensions to hamper her customer with conditions which she cannot with any show of equity exact, and of which in no case could she compel the ultimate fulfilment even were they consented to, should the Commonwealth finally decide on their modification or absolute repudiation. On the other hand, the Commonwealth should immediately take steps to retrieve its jeopardised dignity. Mr. Deakin should withdraw his irrelevant claims and irrational conditions, and strive for an agreement on the terms we have suggested. He would be well advised to do so at once, so that a definite proposal, acceptable to both parties, might be ready to place before the House of Representatives for ratification. Perhaps his best course in this regard would be to pay a personal visit to South Australia. Certainly such a journey would not be wasted, for it is a truism that more can be accomplished in a single interview than by months of tedious, hair-splitting correspondence. And the interests involved would justify a thousand times over such a sensible straightforward action." Probably before any such conference as that suggested is held both Governments will await the reports of the Ministers who will visit the Territory during the recess. Mr. O'Loughlin, who is the Minister for the Territory, will leave for Port Darwin during the second week in April, and he will probably be accompanied by a member of the Federal Government as well as by several members of the State Parliament.

TEACHERS AND FARMING.

Conversation with some of the teachers now in Sydney for their holidays shows that their attention is being directed very keenly to farming. In the summer holiday schools for teachers practical and scientific training is being afforded pedagogues, and the result is that many are seeing the latent possibilities of a farming or pastoral life. It would be in a measure an ironical reflection upon the seductions of our Department of Public Instruction if teachers were led by their increased knowledge into giving up their schools and going on the land themselves. A few have already done so and may or may not make a success of their new ventures Generally speaking, the life of a teacher in charge of a small school of from 20 to 60 pupils in the back-blocks is not a bright one. As soon as the teacher has accomplished his day's work he has some idle hours. Possibly these are occupied by study, but, if so, a man's physique suffers, and his muscles become atrophied through disuse. Some of the younger men are athletically inclined, and they take horse to the nearest centre where they may indulge their liking for physical culture. Theirs is the ambitionless career. Others possessing a family and a residence, do gardening.

Is it too much to suggest that they should keep their eyes opened for small farms which they may work before and after school hours? Perhaps they may find Mother Earth smile upon them, and be able to make provision for their old age. The teaching profession is not so well paid that men in it can afford to let other opportunities "pass by them as the idle wind which they respect not." The old story of Agricola points a lesson for teachers.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture for 1905-6 has just been issued. The Director of Agriculture (Professor Angus) gives an exhaustive report of the condition of agriculture in western Australia and the marked progress made in all industries connected with the soil is clearly illustrated by means of comparative tables, extending over a number of years. The Professor deals with the distribution of rainfall over the agricultural districts, agricultural, dairying, poultry, fruit, grain, wool, and live stock statistics; the area of land under cultivation, following, and fertilising, dry farming, and many other subjects of vital importance to the producer. Appended are departmental reports of a very instructive character from the Advisory Board of Agriculture, the chief inspector of fruit, the poultry and dairy experts, the Government veterinary surgeon, and the inspector of fertilisers. Some of the information contained in these supplementary reports is of so late a date as December 15 last, and will be found of great value, especially to exporters of dairy produce, poultry, and eggs. Professor Angus and his staff deserve every credit for their carefully compiled returns and their expert advice.

THE RABBIT PEST.

The State Governments will soon be called upon to decide whether or not Dr. Danysz is to be permitted to infect the rabbits of Australia with a virulent disease in order to get rid of them. Arguments for and against the adoption of the scientists method of destroying the pest have been discussed rigorously and while the Commonwealth Government so far lent their countenance to the scheme as to sanction preliminary experiments with a number of rabbits isolated on Broughton Island off the coast of New South Wales there is a strong popular feeling against the adoption of Dr. Danysz's scheme. As a result of the savant's experiment during the past few weeks on the island mentioned it is stated to have been conclusively proved that other animals and birds are immune from the rabbit destroying disease. Horses and cattle fed on the microbes and inoculated virus remained in their normal health, while pigs ate diseased rabbits, and fattened on them. What use is to be made of the pigs thus rendered fit for the butcher is not stated, but it is scarcely likely that Broughton Island pork will become a favourite article of human diet. The experiments are declared to have been perfectly successful, and there seems no reason to doubt that by the dissemination of Dr. Danysz's disease the rabbit pest, if not destroyed, root and branch, throughout Australia, would at least be kept within reasonable bounds. But although the numerical strength of the rabbits is such a scourge to pastoralists and agriculturist in many districts, there are many and weighty reasons against using such a method of exterminating them. To condemn millions of innocent creatures to a lingering death by means of a loathsome disease is an act which many people will consider unworthy of modern civilisation and humanitarianism. And apart from the sentimental aspect of the question, the wholesale destruction of rabbits will kill an important and rapidly-growing industry. Besides, people are not yet satisfied that the disease is quite such an innocent thing as it professes to be. The matter calls for the gravest consideration.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Nothing has yet transpired to throw a clearer light upon the Federal political situation, except that there appears to be a likelihood of the controversial issues being postponed until the Prime Minister's return from England. In spite of the objections that are being raised, Parliament is almost certain to adjourn, after a three or four weeks sitting, until June, and some arrangement will be come to which will permit of this being done. In the circumstances, nothing else seems to be possible. The Commonwealth must be represented at the Imperial Conference, and, if a crisis were provoked, difficulties would arise in this connection. The Government therefore appears to be [illegible] a comfortable tenure of office for some time. Stress is laid by Ministers on Mr. Reid's weakened support from his own State. From this it is reasoned that he will not command the united strength of the Opposition in the new Parliament. It is anticipated that Mr. Reid will, in speaking on the Address-in-Reply, announce that every member sitting in the Opposition will enjoy the fullest liberty in voting upon the tariff issues.

ALLEGED SALTING OF ORE.

Considerable excitement was caused at Blinman on Friday and Saturday on account of the arrest of two men on a charge of "salting" samples of their ore sent for treatment to the Blinman smelter. Before Mr. J. V. Whyte, Alfred Robert Pearce and William Preston Marmion were charged on the information of John Hunter, manager of the Blinman c mine, with conspiring to defraud the Tasmanian opper Company of the sum of £56 15/2. The evidence showed that W. Thomas, who is employed by the company in the sample room, on December 3, thought he noticed Pearce drop something on to the ore sample. He drew the assistant sampler's attention to this, and Sampson thereafter watched and caught Pearce in the act of salting a sample. Pearce then gave Sampson £5 to keep quiet, and promised him much more in the future. Sampson reported the matter to the manager, and on the 18th inst., when the accused had another lot of ore to be tested, the manager and Sampson watched and again saw Pearce salting his ore. The police were informed and Pearce was arrested at midday by Constable Henderson, who then rode to Parachilna, over 20 miles distant, and arrested Marmion. Marmion made a statement to the court denying Sampson's evidence, and Pearce reserved his defence. Both men were committed for trial; bail to the amount of £300 was fixed, £100 for each defendant and two securities of £50 each. The case is causing much interest here.

HEIRESS TO £40,000.

The child named Knipe, referred to in the cables as having been kidnapped, is heiress to £40,000 in Government debentures and an interest in the firm of James Service and Co., of Melbourne, willed to her by her grandfather, the late Mr. James Service.

The story of her life is told by her uncle, Mr. George Knipe, of South Yarra:—"I cannot say that I am surprised at the contents of the cable," said Mr. Knipe. "The whole story is so extraordinary that I can feel prepared for any fresh incident of the sort. My brother, Robert Knipe, married Miss Service some years ago. Eight years ago a daughter was born to them. Six years ago Mr. Service died, leaving his fortune to my brother's daughter. The will provided that while my brother's wife lived she was to draw the annual income derived from the fortune, but at her death the money was to be the little girl's unconditionally. Shortly after her father's death Mrs. Robert Knipe developed a strong desire for travel. Naturally, she wished her husband to accompany her on her travels, and so, when she announced her intention of sailing for England, he was compelled to dissolve partnership with Mr. Henry Dugleish, with whom he had carried on an extensive business as house and land agents. The Knipes visited England three times. Worn out and disgusted by travel, my brother took the child and sailed for Melbourne. He placed his daughter in the care of my sister, and set about looking for some sphere of useful employment, in which he might work for his own living and find contentment. A few months elapsed, and my sister-in-law again arrived in Melbourne. On my brother wishing her to take the child away from the State of Victoria, he permitted her to have the care of the child. An agreement to that effect signed by the husband and wife and witnessed by trustees, is now in my possession. Mr. Knipe left Melbourne for Sydney, where he thought there was an opportunity to secure a position in the Government service. While in Sydney he received information that his wife had again left Melbourne for England, under the name of Mrs. W. B. Ware, having taken her child with her. He immediately followed her by the mail steamer, and arrived in London on Christmas Day. Doubtless, he ascertained the whereabouts of his wife and waited a favourable opportunity to secure the child."

POSTAL MATTERS.

The Postmaster-General referring yesterday to the large increase in the postal revenue, foreshadowed an immediate reintroduction of the Penny Postage Bill. He will shortly appoint a committee or departmental experts to report upon the question of uniform stamps for the whole of the Commonwealth. The chief difficulty that will have to be overcome will be the apportionment of revenue. It was recently suggested that the present revenue could be taken as the basis of the division amongst the States, but Mr. Chapman points out that, while in New South Wales the postal revenue has increased by 30 per cent., in Western Australia the increase has only been 6 per cent. Some other means of division will, therefore, have to be devised. Attention is now being given by the Postmaster-General to the Vancouver mail contract which terminates on June 30, and he is very much in favour of retaining this service, so that the all-red route, in which the Commonwealth is directly interested, can be permanently established, but greater speed would have to be arranged for if the service is to prove thoroughly efficient. The total subsidy is now £66,000, of which Canada pays £37,090, Australia £26,626 and Fiji the remainder, and the time occupied between Sydney and Vancouver is 21 days. Information furnished to the Postmaster General shows that a 19-knot vessel would take 17 days, an 18-knot vessel 18 days, and a 17-knot vessel 19 days, whilst for transmission between Vancouver and London 10 days would have to be added. The mails could, therefore, be sent from Sydney to London in 27 days, and from Brisbane in 25 days. It was put to the Postmaster-General that the Queensland Government might determine to subsidise a service through Torres Straits. "This matter," he replied, "will also be considered."

THE "POSEIDON" GOLD RUSH.

A great number of miners are leaving the "Poseidon" goldfield in disgust, owing to the apparent endless litigation in connection with acre claims. Last week the Warden ordered the cancellation of these large areas, but an appeal has been lodged which will block any further extension of the lead for a period of three months or more. A heavy downpour of rain is much needed on the field. The output from the rush last week shows the record total of between 1,500oz. and 1,600oz. Smith, Stephenson, and Rogers's contribution was 1,263oz. The specimens though found almost side by side, are all quite distinct in colour and outline. A large one weighing 675oz. 10dwt. measures 9in. by 8in. by 7in., and is estimated to contain 575oz. of gold. A 502oz. specimen is almost of pure gold. It measures 10in. by 9in. by 4in. These nuggets were all discovered in 16 square feet of ground, and at an average depth of 20in. This party in less than a month uncovered five specimens in the rough weighing 1,673oz., with an approximate value of £6,000. The instigator of the rush, Proctor, is having a bad time having struck barren wash and litigation.

The Geological Director (Mr. E. J. Dunn) is of the opinion that the surrounding country probably contains many other deposits quite as rich, in which prospectors may find nuggets equal to anything that has ever been brought to light.

VETERINARY UNIVERSITY.

A scheme for the establishment of a university veterinary school and a veterinary research institute has been submitted to the Minister for agriculture (Mr. Swinburne) by the advisory committee appointed some months ago and is now receiving his consideration prior to being submitted to Cabinet. The committee recommended that the scheme should be administered by the University Council on the advice of the faculty composed of members appointed in equal numbers by the Government and the University; that all moneys received on behalf of the scheme should be paid into the veterinary fund, which was to be separate and from the general university fund, and to be administered independently; that an annual grant should be furnished by the Government, to be secured for a period of ten years in the first instance and without any reduction, at the end of that time arrangements to be made for financial assistance from the Government as the continuance of the scheme might require or its progress warrant.

The Madras Government having been recommended to declare the two Siva temples at Tenneri, the old Temple at Manimangalam, the rock cut cave under the Church at the Little-Mount, Saidapet, and the Cross in the Church on the Hill, St. Thomas Mount, "protected monuments," under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, have instructed the Collector of Chingleput to ascertain whether the owners as custodians of the monuments have any objections to the extension of the provisions of the Act to them, and if no objection is raised the usual notification will be published in the *Gazette*.

HON. MR. GOKHALE ON HOME RULE.

Advocates a General Entente Cordiale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 11.

The Honourable Mr. Gokhale, speaking at Lucknow on Saturday, on the subject of Mahomedans and Hindus, said there is no problem so transcendent in importance as that of bridging the antagonism which has long existed between Hindus and Mahomedans. It is time education had smoothed the differences between the leaders of both the communities. But antagonism and mistrust still existed to the detriment of political union between the two great communities and the furtherance of what should be their common aim in obtaining the government of the country for themselves. The leaders of both the communities should work towards reducing all the causes likely to engender friction and the greatest forbearance should be exercised towards each other's failings or weaknesses with a view of cementing a better understanding and spirit of *entente cordiale*. Mahomedans by unity would constitute as a caste one of the strongest and most united factors of the Government he proposed in the future. He looked upon the future of India from a democratic stand-point when all races in the country, including even the British and the Eurasians, who chose to settle here, would have equal voice in the Government. Hindus and Mahomedans should rise to the dignity of a political life and look beyond petty narrow interests connected with the loaves and fishes of office Government occasionally threw at them. Progress is impossible beyond a certain line without mutual co-operation.

Speaking on Sunday night, on India's economic condition and Swadeshi, Mr. Gokhale said the Swadeshi sentiment was, at its highest, a deep and passionate love of the motherland. The industrial domination of India by England had not received the consideration at the hands of the people it deserved. In regard to political domination there were compensating advantages, but in the industrial field the results of British rule had been disastrous. No country can stand the perpetual drain India was undergoing. He deprecated the use of the term boycott which stirred up illwill against the Swadeshi cause. Providence had placed before the people of India a more difficult task than any people are called upon to face on this earth. The situation requires an earnest self-sacrificing work; but it can be nothing higher than devoting oneself to the motherland. If all were to do the work in that spirit India will march on to a honoured place among the nations of the world.

CONVICTION OF A PROVIDENT FUND MANAGER.

Salutary Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

K. K. Bose, late Manager of the Calcutta Provident Fund, has been convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Coorg, under sections 417 and 420 of the I.P.C., and sentenced, in the four cases instituted against him, to four-and-a-half years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a total fine of Rs 2,500 or in default of payment to undergo further rigorous imprisonment for a period of one year and three months. To the Coorg police is due the credit of being the first to take up the investigation of the cases against the accused, making early enquiries in Calcutta, and causing search to be made, which led to the arrest of Bose.

TIRUPATI TEMPLE TRUST CASE.

Privy Council Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

In the famous Tirupati Temple Trust suit for settling a scheme of management with regard to the Tirupati Devastanam, instituted in the District Court of North Arcot by the public of Tirupati, regarding which the Mahunt, being dissatisfied with the decision of Justices Sir S. Subramania Iyer and Sir James Davies in the appeal, heard in the Madras High Court, appealed to the Privy Council. Intimation by cable has just been received that the Privy Council has delivered Judgment adopting the scheme suggested by Sir Robert Finlay on behalf of the Mahunt with the following features, *viz.*, that a paid treasurer should be appointed by the District Court of North Arcot to be in charge of the funds of the temple, such funds to be spent by the Mahunt in accordance with the budget to be submitted by him and sanctioned by that Court. That the District Court was empowered to make a necessary rule to prevent misappropriation, and mismanagement of the temple funds by the Mahunt. It is, therefore, surmised that the scheme settled by the High Court has been set aside by the Privy Council.

DEATH OF MR. G. H. COATES.

Veteran of Many Campaigns.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 11.

Mr. G. H. Coates, son of Sir Frederick Coates, who followed the Duke of Wellington through the Peninsular Campaign, died at Lahore in the house of his grandson. He was born at Kew on the 28th of October 1798 and thus saw the light of three centuries. A part of his youth was spent in the environs of Paris at Mendon, where he and his two brothers joined the National Guard in 1830. Subsequently, he joined the American Navy, and then the British war sloop "The Wasp," which was on the coast of Java. He defended it from the attacks of the Malay pirates, sinking their canvas by dropping hand grenades into them. He saw the birth of electricity and steam boats, and the first of steam ships came out in his time. He was on the first trip of the "Rocket" with the long chimneymaking h r trial trip between Stockton and Darlington. He joined the 9th Lancers at Colchester and came out to India with them, landing at Fort William in 1842. His description of the journey up the Ganges and on to Cawnpore in January '42 is very interesting. He went through the Gwalior Campaign and was present at the Battle of Panear. He went through the Sikh Compaign too.

He came to Ferozepore in 1850, saw the burning of the station by the mutineers in '57, and raising a band of Sikhs, mostly from Faridkot, he followed on their heels and was present at the siege of Delhi. From 1850 to 1870 he had large Railway contracts and a very fine Foundry and Workshops at Ferozepore and some guns of his make are still at Faridkot; and a bell in one of the public buildings of Simla is in one of his contracts.

He amassed a large fortune and built a house in Ferozepore, which town was at the time to have become the capital of the Punjab. On the death of his family he settled in Paris, was through the siege of Paris of 1879, and subsequently speculated largely on the Stock Exchange where heavy financial losses again drove him to Ferozepore in 1885, where he has since lived.

SARA GHAT BRIDGE QUESTION.

Viceroy's Likely Visit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

It is believed the Viceroy proposes, on return from Cooch Behar shooting camp, to stop at Sara Ghat for one or two hours and see the condition of traffic and the extent of the block.

VISCOUNT GRIMSTONE and Lord, and Lady Rathdonnell are staying at Government House, Guindy, Madras, Lady Lawley and Mrs. Gosling return thither to-day and the Governor and Lord Wenlock on Saturday. His Excellency shot a big tusker on Saturday last.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Sahar Hill was the meeting place of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning. The manner in which the Salsette hunting country has of recent years been shorn by the erection of new barracks, fresh houses in all directions, and innumerable market gardens, covering large and wide areas, has not left us many suitable places which can conveniently be occupied for the meeting of a pack of hounds, but of those spots, which fortunately still remain, the field on the outskirts of the wood at the foot of Sahar hill is undoubtedly the prettiest. An exceptionally large assemblage of "quality and quantity" slowly wended its way across the melon ground to this favourite place of meeting as the dawn was slowly breaking. I do not suppose any hunt in the world could produce such a varied selection of horseflesh as can be seen following hounds in the Isle of Salsette. Animals of all heights, from 13 to 17 hands, English Irish, Australian, Arabs and Country-Breds, just what each owner may fancy, are brought out to hunt, but it may be here observed that this unusual variety in the breed of the horses does not by any means show that the animals are themselves indifferent specimens. The severe hardness of the ground is a very strict test of any horse's strength, and nobody could hope to hunt a bad animal for any length of time. The atmosphere yesterday morning was delightfully cool, in fact to our Eastern constitutions almost bracing, and, as a heavy dew covered the ground, it was anticipated that hounds would certainly travel should a jackal be willing to set his pace against theirs. The pack was successful in finding a fine specimen of a Jackal in the wood adjoining the field in which we had met, and in a very short time spoke to the scent in a very decided manner. Hounds rushed out of the wood on the far side, and everybody had to ride hard to see what the pack was doing:—

"For the beauties are racing before us,
"Not a nose to the earth, not a stern in the air,
"And we know by the notes of that modified chorus,
"How straight we must ride if we wish to be there"

Forward go the pack across the Bomanwadi Valley with its numerous big banks, which make just first class jumps for our horses, and continue over some pleasant grass lands fenced with stout cactus hedges, many of which took a good deal of getting over. When nearing the village of Bhowan Puri, however, the pack turned sharp to the right, and raced off at furious speed over a grand line of country as far as the Back Water. The hunt is able to find a convenient crossing, and keep us the chase at the same break-neck speed to the Kurla Vehar Road. Straight across this road go the pack without any hesitation, and keep up the hunt as far as the Hog's Back Hill. Up this steep hill go the pack, but the riders are able to seek a way round it. Some go to the right, but both sections hit off the pack on the far side successfully and together continue the hunt as far as the veritable "mountain" which forms one side of the beautiful Horseshoe Valley. Luckily the jackal had not attempted to climb the hill, but had kept well to the right, and we were consequently able to ride well up to hounds, which is at times impossible when the pack rush up a mountain which looks almost as steep as the side of a house. By working round the hill we are soon in the great valley itself, and very lovely it looked in the early morning sunlight. Hounds however failed to keep to the scent of the jackal, but why they should have lost it is very difficult to say. The huntsman cast them all over the valley and down as far as the road on the outskirts of the town of Kurla, but with no success. It was unfortunate that such a bright and enjoyable gallop should not have ended with the orthodox "kill," but hounds are not successful every time, as jackals, like foxes, are at times able to completely disappear, but how they do it is hard to explain.

Hounds will meet next Wednesday morning instead of Thursday, and there will be an extra bye-day's hunting on Friday.

JACKAL.

S. I. R ASSOCIATION MEETING.

Amendment of Certain Rules.

IMPROVEMENT OF PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 11.

The Southern India Rifle Association to-day publish their annual statement of accounts showing a satisfactory credit balance of Rs. 9,530. Rs. 24,458 are shewn as given away in prizes last year. A General Meeting is fixed for the 20th instant when the following important proposals will come before it.

The first is that less tactical shooting appears on the prospectus for the forthcoming meeting as it is alleged that this class of shooting does not look like becoming really popular at Rifle Meetings and the S. I. R. A. include more of it in the programme than seems advisable.

Secondly that the Meeting should be held on ten days as at Meerut, instead of twelve, thereby enabling the Committee to offer larger prizes by having fewer matches; or, if twelve days are adhered to, to have less shooting and larger prizes.

Thirdly that the ammunition provided should be at least for one year.

The old rule, permitting artificial blocking of the eye which is not used for firing with, has been amended so that such artificial aid may not be resorted to.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL.

Aligarh College Beat Canning College.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 11.

In the Allahabad University Tournament Football Final on Saturday, Aligarh College beat Canning College, Lucknow, by seven goals to one.

CRICKET IN MADRAS.

Madras C. C. vs. Ordnance Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

The Cricket Match between the Madras Cricket Club and the Ordnance Club ended on Saturday in a draw. In reply to the latter's score of 328, the Madras Cricket Club made 169 and 75 for 6 wickets.

GOLF.

Bangalore vs. Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

Bangalore sent a team of Golfers to play Madras over the Guindy links on Saturday afternoon. The iron-bound course apparently did not suit the former who were defeated, Madras winning four matches to one. One match was halved.

THE MINTO FETE.

Half a Lakh from the "Lucky Bag."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

The "Lucky bag" will hand over a sum of Rs. 50,000 as a clear profit of the Minto Fete.

Mrs. D. King is rapidly recovering from her fall on the switchback.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Royal Navy.

The Bombay Gymkhana met the Royal Navy on the Gymkhana ground maidan, yesterday, and secured a grand victory by 4 wickets and 142 runs. The Gymkhana went in first and knocked up 226 runs for given wickets. The inning was then declared and the Navy men could only put together 84 runs. For the Gymkhana Mr. Coombs scored 79 playing in an easy style and a faultless innings. Mr. Gillett who played a free game scored 43; while Commander Wilson 25 (not-out), Mr. Dawson 29 (not-out) and Mr. Monteath 22, helped the Gymkhana total materially. Of the Navy men Capt. Hickley made a grand stand remaining at the wickets from the beginning to the end of the innings, carrying out his bat for 39.

The scores were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr J Monteath, c Subs, Mainprice	22
Mr G W Gillett, b Main price	43
Capt Bradfield, C Benbow, b Smythies	13
Mr E E Coombs, c Colmore, b Smythies	79
Capt Thompson, C Benbow, b Smythies	6
Mr F P West, c Hickley, b Colmore	0
Comdr Wilson, not out	25
Mr Rhe, Phillipe, c Benn, b Smythies	7
Mr G W Dawson, not out	29
Mr S R Gordon Mr Roughton Mr R Peel	Did not bat.
Extras	2
Total (for 7 wkts.)	226

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr E E Coombs	11	1	44	5
Mr F P West	11	0	38	6

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Lt Smythies	20	0	91	4
Capt Hickley *	3	0	15	0
Mr Mainprice	6	0	50	2
Lt Heycock †	10	0	35	0
Mr Colmore	6	0	30	1

* Bowled one wide-ball.
† Bowled one no-ball.

ROYAL NAVY.

Capt Hickley, not out	39
Lt Gibson, c Coombs, b West	0
Mr Benn, b Coombs	2
Lt Benbow, b Coombs	0
Mr Mainprice, c Bradfield, b Coombs	14
Capt Nicholson, l-b-w Coombs	9
Lt Heycock, b Coombs	3
Lt Smythies, c Dawson, b Coombs	0
Lt Clifton Mogg, c Roughton, b West	8
Lt Risk, c Rhe Phillipe, b West	1
Mr Colemore, b West	6
Dr Sheward, b West	0
Extra	2
Total	84

THE ABU HIGH SCHOOL.

MOUNT ABU is the highest mountain between the Himalayas and the Neilgherries, and is the Head-Quarters of the Local Government of Rajputana. It is one of the most beautiful hill stations in India and its salubrious climate attracts an ever increasing number of visitors, and it is also the principal sanitarium for British troops of the Bombay Command. There are two educational institutions on Mount Abu—one the Abu High School for European and Eurasian children of all classes, and the other the Lawrence Asylum for soldiers' children. The Abu High School has been in existence as such since 1903 and is the only institution of the kind for hundreds of miles around, and I desire to bring it to the prominent and favourable notice of parents and guardians in all parts of the country. The school has advantages which cannot be claimed by schools on the plains and it deserves the patronage of all desirous of giving their children an excellent mental, moral and physical training. Special terms are offered to Railway children and the moderate charges are within the reach of all.

The Abu High School is situated on Mar's Hill and is over 4,000 feet above sea level. The distance from the station and bazar is about two miles and the school buildings are the finest on Mount Abu and form an imposing pile. They were constructed in 1887 by the B. B. and C. I. Railway at a cost of nearly two lakhs of rupees and the school was worked as a Railway school up to 1903 when the Principal, the Reverend B. H. Skelton, M. A., took it over and established it as a High School, actively supported by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the Government.

It is interesting and instructive to quote a few sentences from the address delivered at the inauguration by the Honourable Sir Arther Martindale, the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, as it shows in what esteem the school was held by the highest authority in the province. In the course of a sympathetic and eulogistic address he said: "The school possesses all the elements of success. It has a splendid and healthy situation. It has an unfailing supply of good water. It has its own farm which means good milk and butter. It offers an excellent education on terms which are within the reach of all those whose children need its training. It is extremely accessible." Colonel Harington, the Chief Medical Officer for Rajputana, has also placed on record that "for purposes of a school of the class for which it is intended Mar's Hill is hard to beat in India in the way of situation, all-round climate and the advantages of fresh hill air".

Mr. F. L. Reid, Inspector of Schools, Ajmer-Merwara, in his report on the school for 1904 gave it unstinted praise. The report is a long one and merits a perusal by parents desirous of sending their children to a really good school. The following paragraph will, however, bear quotation:—"Mr. Skelton's school is admirably situated, enjoying throughout the year agreeable climatic conditions; the care and attention bestowed on the children could not be exceeded in their own homes; the diet is liberal and healthful; the discipline kind but firm; while the education is excellent. The report for 1905, by Mr. Pendarves Lory, Educational Inspector, Bombay, is also eminently satisfactory.

The school curriculum is up to the High School standard of the United Provinces, and in 1904 all the candidates sent up for the Middle High School Examinations passed; and the average passes are always high. The school is also preparing to follow the new curriculum for European schools which Government is authorising, so that it is quite abreast of the times. The extra subjects taught are music and French, and music pupils are prepared for the Trinity College Examinations. Special attention is also paid to Drawing and to Physical Culture for which a special instructor has been obtained.

The school was originally intended both for boys and girls and the buildings were constructed to suit these requirements. Boys and girls are still admitted to the school and they are educated together on the American system by competent and certificated teachers of both sexes. Out of class hours they are kept entirely apart and have their own separate play round and strict supervision is exercised over them. If, however, a sufficient number of applications are received for the admission of boys and girls, it will be possible to open a separate Girls' school in a house in Abu Station, under a separate staff of teachers.

In sports, cricket is the great feature of the school and numerous are the victories to its credit on the cricket field. Football and Hockey are also cultivated and there is a pretty lake in the school grounds where swimming is indulged in.

The school has a Volunteer Cadet Corps and every boy who can pull a trigger is enrolled in it, and great keenness is shown in soldering. Lately, the school wrested the Martindale Challenge Cup from the Lawrence Assylum for the best Company shooting and also won another for the best individual shot. General Park who recently inspected the Cadet Corps wrote the following regarding the appearance of the Abu High School boys:—"At my annual inspection of the Cadet Company at the Mar's Hill High School to-day, I was much struck by the good physique and healthy appearance of the boys of the school. Out of a total of 23 not one was absent through sickness and they all looked well fed and well cared for."

From the foregoing it will be obvious to parents that the Abu High School supplies a great want, and I can add my humble testimony to the excellence of the institution as I have had a son attending it for the past 4 years and have had every reason to be gratified with his health and progress. Mr. and Mrs. Skelton have now been in charge of this school for the last 13 or 14 years and have earned for themselves a great name for the able and zealous manner in which they have performed their onerous responsible duties, and parents can unhesitatingly place their children under their care and supervision.

The Abu High School will re-open on 1st March 1907, after the Christmas vacation, and the Principal will be glad to furnish any information required by those desirous of sending their children to the school.

THE NECESSITY FOR MORE CRUISERS.

TILL recent years it was universally acknowledged by naval experts that we required numerous cruisers. Captain Mahan had pointed out how Nelson was constantly hampered by the want of frigates, of which his Nile campaign was a crucial instance, and so much impressed was our great naval hero with his inadequate supply of this valuable class of cruiser that just before Trafalgar he wrote to the Prime Minister asking him to urge the Admiralty to give him more frigates. It is true that this was 100 years ago, and there is a modern school which ignores all historical experience as not being adapted to these days of steam; but to turn to more modern days we find Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby telling the London Chamber of Commerce in 1887 that we required no less than 182 cruisers for the protection of our trade routes, besides those necessary to attend on our battle fleets. He did not ask for huge armoured vessels, and in the following 10 years many "protected" curisers were added to the Navy.

This historical retrospect writes Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle in "Commercial Intelligence" is of value as showing the views of some of our best sailors up to about 10 years ago, which were accepted by the Admiralty, numbers rather than individual power being the aim; but in the concluding years of the last century it was decided to build armoured cruisers, a certain number of which had become necessary to meet similar vessels built by Russia and France.

The first of these, the "Cressy," of 12,000 tons, was launched in 1901 and completed in 1903, and since then we have practically given up building "protected" cruisers, the Admiralty policy having been to build armoured cruisers constantly increasing in size and power, till in the three "Invincibles" now building we have vessels of more than 17,000 tons, armed with 12 in. guns, which are really fast battleships in which something of protection has been sacrificed to speed.

The modern Admiralty view, then, clearly is that numerous cruisers are not required, and that compensation can be found in comparatively few vessels of great size and power, consequently no hesitation was felt in scrapping many good effective cruisers in 1904 to save upkeep. So far has this policy been carried that though 20 years ago arrangements were made for converting many of our best liners into armed merchant cruisers, and subsidies were given to the companies so as to supplement our cruisers in case of war, this has now been abandoned except for the two large Cunarders still in course of construction. The nubmer of these vessels amounted to 46 two years ago, for 29 of which an annual subvention was paid by the Admiralty.

Our position, then, at present is that we have 35 armoured cruisers built and building omitting the "Invincibles," all these vessels being large ships between 9,800 and 14,600 tons, and 78 protected cruisers in which are included eight special "scouts" and four mordern third-class cruisers. The remaining 66 protected cruisers are older vessels, which, according to Lord Selborne's statement in introducing the Navy Estimates, 1905, are to die out gradually, and Mr. Robertson corroborated this a few months ago.

"We have no cruisers building or projected," though half-a-dozen armoured cruisers are still completing.

The question is a serious one. Our trade and our dependence on over-sea supplies is increasing yearly, and as I have previously shown the answer of the Admiralty to the Food Supply Commission's enquiries was that we should always have a superior number of ships to run down any enemy's cruiser which escaped our battle fleets.

I am quite aware that I shall be told that our cruisers are more numerous than those of France and Germany combined, and that in tonnage, that fallacious standard, as Mr. Bellairs has shown, there is no comparison, but the two-Power standard is not in point here and Lord Cawdor recently admitted that we required a large excess of cruisers. Also the optimists conveniently omit the fact that France alone has 33 auxiliary merchant cruisers of 15 to 20 knots speed which would be avilable as commerce destroyers. It appears to me to require no proof that the hounds must always outnumber the hares.

Some clear thinking, in Mr. Haldane's words, appears to be necessary as regards cruisers, and I venture here to refer to the manifold demands which are made for their services. These may shortly be defined as follows:

(1) To act as scouts for our battle fleets.

(2) For the protection of our own and the capture of an enemy's commerce.

(3) Special services connected with intelligence, and communication.

(4) Harassing the enemy and affording timely support to places in danger of attack.

Let me refer here to an article in this month's "Blackwood's Magazine," showing that our larger armoured cruisers are "capital ships," which an admiral would be reluctant to detach, so that it must be understood that duties referred to under (2) and (3) will generally fall to the lot of the "protected" cruiser, the legitimate successors of the former frigates.

The duties of scouting require little explanation. Much attention has been paid to scouting of late, and some large armoured cruisers are undoubtedly necessary to press home a reconnaisance. It may be thought that in these days of wireless telegraphy fewer scouts would be necessary, but I am told that this is not the case, "l'appetit vient en mangeant," and admirals having fast ships fitted with "wireless," now endeavour to command hundreds of miles of ocean where formerly they were content with tens.

As to (2), I have already frequently referred to this important point, and the subject is too large a one to be dealt with shortly; but let me put a case. We are at war, let us say, with France, and one of her auxiliary merchant cruisers has run through our blockade and has fortunately escaped our cruisers in European or Atlantic waters. It is now telegraphed from Honolulu that a British tramp steamer which had been captured by the French cruiser 1,000 miles south of Honolulu five days before has been sent in with the crews of ships destroyed. I will not pursue this hypothetical case further, but in the uncertainty of the cruiser's subsequent movements at least four or five of our cruisers would have to be detached in chase of her.

Let me now come to (3), which is the most common of the duties of the cruiser, both in peace and war, so ordinary indeed that it is in danger of being overlooked, but intelligence of the enemy's movements to be obtained for the admiral's use, or conversely giving information obtained by the Admiral to Consuls, Governors or Generals, or to the Home authorities, is of the highest importance. A crucial case of this was Nelson's sending the "Curieux" from the West Indies just before Trafalgar, to inform the Admiralty of Villeneuve's returning to Europe. The "Curieux" was only a sloop, but she performed this duty so well that Lord Barham, then First Lord of the Admiralty, was able to place a squadron under Sir R. Calder off Cape Finisterre in time to meet Villeneuve.

(4) Is a service which frigates were constantly called upon to perform during the revolutionary war. Thus Nelson was much employed in 1795-96, when in command of the "Agamemnon" (64), with a few frigates, one of which was the "Incordant," commanded by my grandfather, in harassing the French army on the Italian coast. Here Admiral Hotham had spared one small line of battle ship as an admiral might now spare one of his weaker armoured cruisers to act with protected cruisers. But I cannot do better in this connection than refer to Lord Cochrane's services in the "Pallas" and "Imperieuse," on the coasts of France and Spain. His defence of Fort Trinidad, Rosas Bay, against a strong French force in 1808, with a handful of men, was indeed a memorable example of the service which can be rendered by a brilliant officer in command of a frigate.

If any further illustration were required of the service of cruisers, I would refer to those rendered by the protected cruisers of Lord Charles Beresford's command when the difficulties occured with Turkey last year.

I am convinced that the Admiralty theory of protection by a few fast armoured cruisers is unsound and dangerous. We were told by Lord Selborne that it was intended to show in 1905 how our world-wide commerce could be protected, but this was naturally given up on account of the Russian-Japanese war. Last year this bold experiment was reduced to lowest terms in the operations for the capture and protection of commerce in the limited zone between the Channel and Gibraltar. Contrary to custom, no statement has emanated from the Admiralty as to these operations on which a strong silence has been observed, and we may naturally draw our own conclusions

The writer in "Blackwood," to whom I have before referred, who is known to be a naval officer of distinction, concludes his article as follows:—

"The reader will now understand why the true cruiser is a ship whose fighting power is such that she can be detached without detracting from the strength of the fleet. It will be observed that no such ships are building in this country. The Navy will presently be reduced to the same condition as was Nelson prior to the Nile. When the next war comes want of cruisers will be found written on the hearts of British admirals."

BOMBAY EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Revision Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

The revision of the Excise Preventive Establishment in Bombay has been sanctioned.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SPRING MILLINERY: EARLY MODELS.

SOME of the latest millinery models are quaint creations, writes a Lady Correspondent in Paris. Narrow brims, covered with finely-gathered taffetas, rather full crowns, surrounded with quilled velvet and shaded feathers which are apparently falling off the hat at the back! It is quite the fashion to arrange feathers so carelessly that the ordinary "man in the street" cannot understand why they remain in position. Very often they are placed very low on the brim—or, rather, under it—at the back, and the correct thing is to allow them to hang loose over the hair. It must not be supposed that we are entering on a period of small hats, for quite the contrary is the case; but there is a certain type of small, old-fashioned-looking hat which will be very popular with the Parisiennes when the sun condescends to make his appearance again. The little hat I have just described would not be at all suitable for English faces; it belongs essentially to Paris and to the Parisiennes; I have only sopken of it because it is a decided novelty and because it will be rather prominent during the coming spring. A really lovely spring model was shaped somewhat like a large soup-plate and covered with the finest silk beaver in a lovely shade of bois de rose; the sides of this hat were crushed in after the "Dolly Varden" fashion, and round the crown there was a band of silver galon; directly in front there were several bunches of violets, and springing from the flowers two long ostrich feathers in shades of grey and dull almond-green.

IN THE STUDIOS.

Another model—seen at the same studio—had a cloche brim covered with black mirror velvet and a Henri II. crown of peacock-blue chiffon cloth, covered with metallic embroideries; at the left side there was a large buckle in peacock-blue enamel, and waving over the back were several enormous black feathers—one sufficiently long to rest on the neck of the wearer. On all sides I have seen shaded feathers and, specially, shaded aigrettes; some of the dull blue feathers, shading off to green, are exceedingly attractive, and they look particularly well when arranged in black picture hats, with clasps or buckles in blue and green enamels to give the finishing touch. Some of the best milliners have assured me that the "Lamballe" crown has seen its best days, and that we shall not have it with us when the season proper opens, but, on the other hand, I have seen hats in the studios of the most famous milliners of Paris which exploited full crowns of an exaggerated "Lamballe" outline. At this moment, at any rate, full crowns are in high favour.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 11

Depression was entering North-west India yesterday but now it is in the north of the Punjab and has caused precipitation on Baluchistan and Upper India.

The area of low pressure over Gujarat, Rajputana, and Central India has given rain in Gujarat, East Central India, the central portions of the Central Provinces and has now almost disappeared.

The weather is again becoming disturbed at the head of the Persian Gulf.

In Burma the skies are clear and in Upper Burma humidity has increased and the temperature has fallen and is normal or in defect.

In the North-east of India and Orissa light to moderate cloud has appeared in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. The air has become drier in those areas and damper in Bengal, while the temperature has risen and is nearly normal except in Orissa and Deltaic Bengal where it is in slight to moderate defect.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces rain has fallen in parts of the United Provinces, East Central India, in the Central Districts, and the Central Provinces. The Principal amounts are Lucknow, Chakrata, Sutna, Saugor and Pachmarhi, a quarter of an inch each; Jubbulpore, Seoni, Hoshangabad and Amraoti 1-2 an inch. The skies are heavily overcast in the United Provinces and East Central India and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity has increased and the temperature has risen from slight to moderate excess except on the West United Provinces where there is a slight defect.

In the northwest of India, precipitation has occurred in Baluchistan, West Himalayas, the Frontier Province, Punjab and Gujarat and the most important amounts are Simla ¼ an inch; Lahore a ½; Sialkot and Rawalpindi one; Murree and Herat 2; Peshawar and Khushab, Dera Ismail Khan, Quetta, Chaman, Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Deesa ¼ of an inch; Bhuj ½ an inch and Dwarka 1 inch. The skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern district Division and heavily overcast other parts. Humidity has increased generally while the temperature has fallen in the western district where it is in defect. But in the Punjab it has risen and is nearly normal.

In the Peninsula the skies are clear, except there is some light cloud in the East Coast, and humidity has decreased while the temperature is in slight excess in northern districts and normal elsewhere. Heavy snow is probable in Kashmir, precipitation is likely to occur in the west of the Himalayas and the Punjab Frontier Province, while scattered falls of rain may be expected in the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.

THE Port Officer has received notification from the Meteorological Department at Simla that the Storm signal depression is no longer affecting the winds off the Mekran Coast.

The following telegram was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department, Simla, yesterday. Storm signal: Depression now entering north-west India winds, and sea decreasing at Josk, but probably still high of Mekran Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, FEBRUARY 11TH.

Amritsar.—Looks like rain.

Bhatinda.—Continues cloudy. Rain general over district. Break needed generally. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Multan.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Continues cloudy. Rapeseed requires fine weather.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rapeseed requires fine weather.

Cawnpore.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Food-grains doing well.

Amraoti.—Showery. If rain continues longer, it will prove injurious to rabi crops.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Broach.—Bright fair weather. Cotton-second picking arriving; quality improving.

Viramgam.—Rain general over district. Showery. Cotton plants ready for picking.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Continues cloudy. Cotton healthy and arrivals expected early.

Bhavnagar.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants ready for picking. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking likely to be delayed.

Bellary.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON MONDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been irregular showing a brisk fall in the Punjab, a brisk rise in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been rather strong at Negapatam and moderate to light over the rest of the country.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 10° in defect of normal in Sind, the Punjab and at Ajmere, Deesa and Ahmedabad and 5° to 7° in excess in Central India and at Saugor, Jubbulpore and Khandwa, and the minimum 7° to 9° in excess at Lahore, Allahabad, Ajmere Jubbulpore, Akola, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Khandwa and the lowest 48° at Jacobabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Twenty-one stations report rain, the heaviest fall being 1·05 inches at Jamnagar and 1·03 inches at Dwarka.

Weather.—Pressure in the Indus Valley and the Punjab is slightly below normal and the weather to the north of latitude 20° is in an unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

THE LATE MR. KALICHARAN BANNERJI.

Memorial Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

An impressive memorial meeting was held at Yonca yesterday in honour of the late Mr. Kalicharan Bannerji. Sir Andrew Fraser presided and there was a large and sympathetic gathering.

It's an easy job for the barber to part the hair on a head like this.
It's just as easy to prevent baldness if you only do the right thing.
Baldness is almost always a sure sign of neglect; it is the story of neglected dandruff.
Dandruff is untidy, unnecessary, and unhealthy.

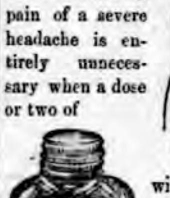
Ayer's Hair Vigor

cures dandruff and prevents baldness. You save your hair and you are spared the annoyance of untidy clothing.
It also stops falling of the hair, and makes the hair grow thick and long.
Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Be sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Yo Need Not Suffer Fro

HEADACHE.

Suffering the misery and the nerve-racking pain of a severe headache is entirely unnecessary when a dose or two of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Trezo Tablets will promptly and positive relieve your pain. This is t remedy which cures AN headache quickly and co pletely and contains no da gerous drugs. In bottles of 2 tablets.

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KESHRANJAN OIL:—THE GREAT CURE FOR BALDNESS.

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Our Specific for Diabetes:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness, excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity*, dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath, sponginess of gums, constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage, As. 10.

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Government Medical Diploma Holder,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I.; M. S. A. S. (London), &c.
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Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
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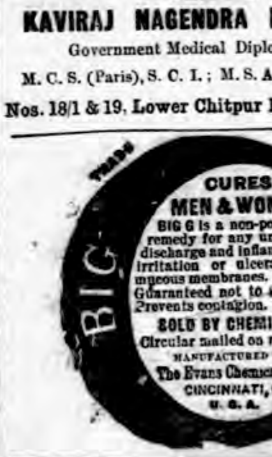

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BY THE WAY.

THE ADVANTAGES OF TRAVEL.

With winches barking and hissing, with men shouting hoarse profanity in three languages, the great tramp steamer groaned its way round the dock entrance at Antwerp and was hauled and pushed, until presently, with a " 'Vast heaving," she was fast by the dock-side, and the harassed sailors shut off steam, coiled ropes, and fastened the fenders fore and aft. Then there was a movement forward to the fo'c'sle head where sailors and firemen gathered anxiously about one of their number, who was scanning eagerly the buildings on shore. There were changes, as new stone and brick gave evidence, and the man's eye glanced along the front of the quays, gazed through the tangle of masts and funnels ahead, and then returned uncertainly. Suddenly his face lighted up, and pointing his finger to where a brightly lighted beershop was sandwiched between two newer buildings he exclaimed, "There! That's the place—that's the house where you can get beer for a penny farthing a glass."

LORD RANDOLPH'S COACHES.

The most interesting feature in the later career of the most distinguished victim to the Jamaica catastrophe comes from his association with Lord Randolph Churchill. Shortly before the Conservative crash of 1880 the leader of the Fourth Party paid his long-threatened visit to India. Among his most famous hosts there, in addition to the then Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, was Sir James Fergusson, Governor of Bombay. Between him and his visitor there sprang up the same kind of intimacy as at another time united Churchill to one of his most useful official friends in England, Sir Alfred Slade. To Slade Churchill was indebted for much of the official knowledge and insight into finance that surprised the permanent heads at the Treasury when he became Chancellor of the Exchequer. So from Sir James Fergusson he learned lessons about the inner life of the native population. In the 1886 Unionist Government, Lord Randolph marked his appreciation of his Indian host's serviceableness by securing him in succession the Foreign Under-Secretaryship and the Postmaster-ship-General.

THUNDERSTORMS AND THE SUN.

At a recent meeting of the British Astronomical Association Mr. A. Hutt gave a number of personally authenticated instances of the simultaneous occurrence of sun-spots and thunderstorms, and Dr. Steen now publishes statistics proving the same corelation of solar and terrestrial phenomena, obtained from various stations in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, and covering the long period of thirty years—from 1873 to 1903. These figures tend to show that severe thunderstorms mainly occur at times of sun-spot maxima, and that when sun-spots are rare thunderstorms are correspondingly rare or slight in intensity. In this connection it is interesting to note that the present eleven-year "spot cycle" is some months past its maximum, and in the next year or two mild thunderstorms should be the rule.

NEW GUILDHALL LIBRARIAN.

As was generally anticipated, Mr. Edward Borrajo, the senior assistant, who had been acting as deputy, has been appointed by the City Corporation to succeed Mr. Webb as the Guildhall Librarian. Mr. Barrajo has had prolonged experience in connection with the libraries of the London Institution and Gray's Inn, as well as at the Guildhall, where he assisted twenty years ago in the compilation of the catalogue, a revised edition of which is now urgently required. The new Guildhall Librarian is a son of the Spanish financier Don Jose de Berrajo. Southern Europe has previously furnished London with a famous librarian in Sir Anthony Panizzi the exiled Italian revolutionist who practically created our present British Museum Library.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN BROWN'S BIOGRAPHER.

Dr. Alexander Peddie, whose death is announced, passed his long life of nearly ninety-seven years in Edinburgh, and, with one exception, was the eldest member of the medical profession in Great Britain. He had lived in the reign of five English Sovereigns. Dr. Peddie was a fellow-apprentice with and a close friend of Dr. John Brown, author of "Rab and His Friends," and he devoted his address as President of the Harveian Society in 1890 to recollections of his old friend. The address, on publication in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, evoked so much interest, that Dr. Peddie added many biographical details, incorporated a number of characteristic letters, and gave the book to the world in 1893.

DRURIOLANUS ON TOUR.

Mr. Arthur Collins, the managing director of Drury Lane, having now got "Sindbad the Sailor" into working order as a going concern, has gone into the provinces in search of fresh talent for next year's pantomime. He denies that he has selected the subject for the next Christmas production at the Lane. "There is absolutely nothing settled," he says. After a tour round the chief provincial cities and a look at twenty or thirty pantomimes it will be time enough to make up his mind. Even to Druiolanus, in the tenth year of his reign, the spending of £25,000 on a pantomime must be a matter for careful thought.

GENERAL STOESSEL.

General Stoessel, a writer in P. T. O. states, is in Lulinov, living on a miserable pittance from the Russian Government hardly enabling him to keep body and soul together. "His brave wife, the companion of his strenuous campaign in the Far East, holds out unflinchingly against all the dangers of their Caucasian home. General Stoessel, although still in the prime of life, is a broken-down man. His hair has turned grey, his face is furrowed with lines of care, and his shoulders are bent with the stoop of dejection. He sees no prospect of ever being able to prove his innocence, and he is intensely unhappy." Nevertheless, it is added, he is convinced that when the history of the defence of Port Arthur comes to be written in full it will be seen that he did his duty as a soldier.

WHY "THE NEW LEAF"?

There is, a writer in the January "Atlantic" thinks, too much said at New Years about turning over a new leaf:

"Are the old leaves all so badly written that one must hasten to forget them? Is the blank, untouched page more pleasant to the eye or more fortifying to the will than those closely written, underlined, untidy, but familiar pages which make up the story of one's life? These pages of experience turn so easily in the hand! They open by themselves, almost, to so many passages worth remembering. Will the trim virgin pages of the New Year yield anything really more desirable?" No, adds the writer, this annual counsel to turn over a new leaf is but a restless, dissatisfied injunction. "One's old habits may not have been such bad habits, after all."

THE MARVELS OF LONDON'S POST-BAG.

The Statistical Abstract for London for 1906, issued by the London County Coucil furnishes some very interesting and instructive figures relating to the Metropolitan post-bag. Thus the letters delivered in London last year reached the enormous total of 753,400,000, or well over two millions for each day of the twelve months. The number of letters per head of the population was approximately 160, or 92 more than the average for the whole of England, and 98 in excess of the average for the United Kingdom. Similarly, London received 183,000,000 post-cards, a yearly average of 40 for each man, woman, and child, or more than twice the average for the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. Of halfpenny packets Londoners received 169,000,000, or 36 for each person; the average allowance of newspapers was eight, and of parcels four. In the twelve months the average Londoner received no fewer than 248 postal packets of one kind or another—roughly two every three days; and the aggregate number was over 1,160 millions, or more than two for every three of the world's inhabitants.

MISSING! A PARTY.

Mr. Mostyn Pigott, in the *World*:—

As I read through the divers editions
Of papers which tickle my fancy
I'm favoured with deep disquisitions
On mystical Zancigromancy.
These schemes for subtubing the Channel,
And plans for reshaping the Army,
And tales of inflammable flannel
Alarm me.

I read all about oysters and pigeons,
And earthquakes and wastrels and suchlike,
Campbellicose views on religions,
And crimes which I don't very much like.
And just as I read of football so
I read of the records of horses,
Of flying-contraptions, and also
Divorces.

Mr. Mostyn Pigott searches for a reference to the Conservative Party, only to learn in a par from Maxse "that the Party has got locomotor ataxy."

It is told to the general reader,
And told, I believe, very truly,
That parties deprived of a leader
Are apt to prove rather unruly;
And leaders who've given up leading,
Despite all reports contradict'ry,
Have mighty poor chance of proceeding
To vict'ry.

Dead-alive is the Tory's condition;
It doesn't surprise me that Maxse
When viewing the present position
Is waxing exceedingly "waxy."
'Tis safe to remark, without taking
Our mortal existence too sadly,
That somebody surely wants shaking
Up badly.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE CHANNEL FLEET.

The Navy League's latest 'broadside" against the policy of the Admiralty in regard to the composition, organisation, and redistribution of fleets is directed mainly to the forces in home waters, although a wider meaning will no doubt be read into it by those who wisely consider that strategy should be governed in a measure by the requirements of peace time. In the fore-front of the Navy League's reasons for a Royal Commission to report on the state of the Navy is placed "the reduction of the Channel Fleet," and the need for maintaining "near the North Sea a homogeneous squadron distinctly superior to any force that could be brought against it." It is unfortunate that the Navy League should have made the Channel Fleet the principal plank in its platform, seeing that Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is taking over the command of the Channel Fleet, which, as about to be reconstructed, will consist of fourteen units, plus its cruiser division, compared with the ten battleships of which it was composed two years ago, when Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson was appointed to the command.

TWO MORE UNITS.

Relatively the reconstituted Channel Fleet will be better off by two units, and will also have an immeasurable superiority over the present fleet in gun-power. Where, however, it is open to adverse criticism is in the departure which has been made from the recognised principle of homogeneity in battle fleets. On this point the Navy League is on safer ground, and it would be interesting to learn the reasons which actuated the Admiralty in placing four classes of ships in the Channel Fleet—two each of the "Majestic" and "Canopus" groups, and the two "Swiftsures" in addition to the eight "King Edwards," making a heterogeneous collection. Apart, however, from the considerations which affect the tactical and strategical value of the Channel Fleet, the fact remains that, as reconstituted, it will be our premier force, and that under the redistribution scheme it can readily be reinforced by the battleships of the Home Fleet.

JAPAN AND TORPEDO BOATS.

The Japanese pay great attention to their torpedo flotillas, and during the war they were rewarded for their pains in several ways. In the stand-up fights which occurred, when the Japanese boats were attacking and the Russian flotillas defending the Russian fleets, the boats of our allies invariably got the best of the gun contest. For one thing, the Japanese destroyers had a heavier armament than their opponents, as they were re-armed during the war, when they could be spared from the front. We are now somewhat belatedly following the Japanese example, and all our River class of destroyers, are to receive a heavier armament, as I have previously indicated. Meanwhile, we might also take note of the fact that the whole of the Japanese destroyers are fitted not only to take in but to dispatch wireless messages. At present the equipment of our own torpedo flotillas falls far short of this high standard of our allies. It cannot be contended that a complete wireless outfit would rarely be useful to destroyers, because, as the inshore protective force of our coastline, a great deal of invisible signalling might be required of them, especially when all the war stations around the coast have an installation of wireless apparatus. This would also be the case when blockading, as with submarine boats of large dimensions and effective areas of operation in the harbours of our enemies, our large battleships could not afford to too closely hug the harbour mouth. That duty would have to be left to the small fry of torpedo craft size, with great speed who could retreat swiftly when the enemy's large ships advanced, and again close in as they retired into their defended bases.

NECESSITIES.

Of course, there is the question of top-hamper and the stability of our boats. But if the Japanese can carry the necessary outfit at the mastheads of their vessels, we, as the first maritime nation of the world should have boats capable of doing the same thing. It is notorious, however, that some of our earlier destroyers had to be specially ballasted and carry restricted coal supplies to ensure their steadiness in bad weather. Every extra pound at the masthead of such vessels would add to their instability; but it ought to be possible to have an arrangement of wires for catching pulsations without placing a lot of topweight aloft. Our torpedo experts should give this matter attention for we must not lag behind either in our power of attack and defence, or the general usefulness of our large torpedo flotillas. As I pointed out last week we are also behind the Americans in giving prizes for the best shooting from torpedo tubes. With the enormous improvement in gun shooting by creating a sporting spirit we are all now familiar, and the success might be repeated in torpedo shooting with the same fostering spirit and care.

THE ARMY MEMORANDUM.

The latest Army Memorandum is presented only as a scheme, a skeleton organization, a cadre, at the date at which it will come into force has yet to be determined. Perhaps its most salient feature is that it will consolidate and strengthen the Aldershot and Southern Commands, with the laudable object of increasing the preparedness of the forces for war, while, on the other hand, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief at York will have under his orders only fragmentary forces, being the 18th Infantry Brigade, which belongs to the 6th Division, with its headquarters at Cork, as well as a cavalry regiment which belongs to the 4th Cavalry Brigade in the Eastern Command, and certain details of Royal Artillery. In a similar way the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Western Command at Chester will have under his orders only a heavy battery of artillery, two training brigades on the lower establishment and a provisional battalion, while the London District will have an Infantry brigade belonging to the 2nd Division at Aldershot. As to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in Scotland, he appears to have no part in the Expeditionary Force at all. It is obviously impossible to arrange everything symmetrically under the new scheme, and to have important bodies of troops in all commands, any more than it was under the now discredited arrangement, but it must be confessed that the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief at York, Chester, and Edinburgh seem to be left somewhat high and dry.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISPOSAL.

It is a great advance to increase the divisional artillery to three brigades, and we again express the hope that the necessary link between the General Commanding the division and his artillery will be created by appointing a properly qualified artillery officer to his staff. Two of the new divisions, the 1st and 2nd, will be in the Aldershot Command as well as the 1st Cavalry Brigade, but the 2nd Division will have its 4th Brigade composed of Guards, quartered in the London District, though intended to join periodically for training and on mobilisation. The 6th Infantry Brigade will be in the Aldershot Command, and one of the Aldershot brigades will no longer be stationed in the Southern Command. Sir Ian Hamilton will have under his command the 3rd Division, comprising the 7th, 8th, and 9th Infantry Brigades, with their head-quarters respectively at Tidworth, Devonport, and Portsmouth, and the 9th Brigade will thus no longer be attached to the Eastern Command. The latter command will comprise two Cavalry brigades, and the 10th, 11th, and 12th Infantry Brigades, whereas under the old arrangement the 12th Brigade was to form only on mobilisation. The troops of the Irish command will remain much as under the present system, with the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, and two Infantry Divisions, with their headquarters respectively at the Curragh and Cork. These will comprise the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Infantry Brigades, but the last named, as we have remarked, will be at York. It does not appear that these arrangements imply any considerable redistribution of the troops, but some of the brigades are re-numbered, and their organisation is of course changed. We have yet to learn from Field Army tables precisely what troop enter into the composition of the divisions, and how the non-regular details are to be supplied.

A DOMINANT FEATURE.

One dominant feature of the new Army Scheme is its dependence upon securing the assistance of expert and experienced persons fitted by their training to undertake many duties in war which do not belong to the work of the first line. There is a great deal to be said for this idea, and we have little doubt that in certain directions Mr. Haldane will be able to attain success. He spoke to the Engineer Volunteers at Old Trafford, Manchester, on Tuesday, and dwelt upon the manner in which military engineering has been employed, as in the siege of Port Arthur, where engineers and artillerists were pitted against one another. It was much the same in the siege of Paris, and expert engineers are undoubtedly very essential for success in the battlefield. Telegraph, telephone, and balloon companies are all in the care of military engineers, and it is the high technical skill that is required that causes Mr. Haldane to endeavour to enlist the services of men who have been trained in civil life. To get a sufficiency of mechanical experts on a professional scale, said Mr. Haldane, would soon swell the Army estimates to an extent which no Minister would venture to propose, and therefore such men are to be obtained upon a non-Regular basis. We hope these remarks of Mr. Haldane's imply his high appreciation of the Royal Engineers, and we wish him success in obtaining from civil life a sufficiency of trained assistants to act under their direction.

General de Negrier arrived at Colombo on the 5th instant. After visiting Kandy he comes to India, and from Bombay goes to Marseilles on retirement. Last year General de Negrier went on a special mission to inspect the troops and report on the defences and the Navy in Indo-China. He has for a long time been Commander of a French Corps d'Armee, and took a prominent part in the conquest of Algeria.

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KEEP UP YOUR
VITAL ENERGY.

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If you are nervous, forgetful or brain weary it is from a waste of your vital energy. There are so many signs of weakness caused by the loss of this great vital force, its effects are so depressing to the spirits, weakening to the general nervous organisation, that all good health depends upon retaining this energy.

To do this you must use the agent which combines in itself the properties necessary to restore Vital Energy. This can be obtained by using Electricity as applied by the method which I have discovered, known as

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY

One patient has to say with reference to his progress:— Signaller, 1st South Lancs. Regt., Jubbulpore, 22nd August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I now take great pleasure in writing to you regarding my health. My kidneys are in grand condition, thanks to the battery.

I am doing very well, otherwise the belt is a grand cure for the kidneys and side, it is three weeks since I used it I have felt no pain since I left it off.

I think this is all I can say th time.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) PTE. J. ROGERS.

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WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
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WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
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Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
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upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it
IS
NATURE'S OWN REMEDY
CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E. Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
Prepared as directed forms a perfect, sustaining, invigorating diet from early infancy to extreme old age.
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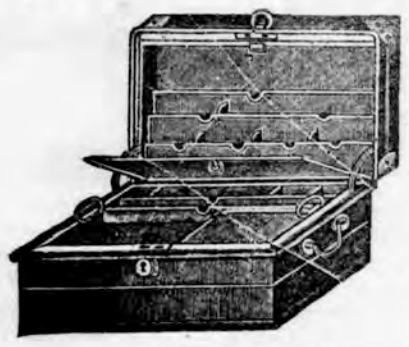

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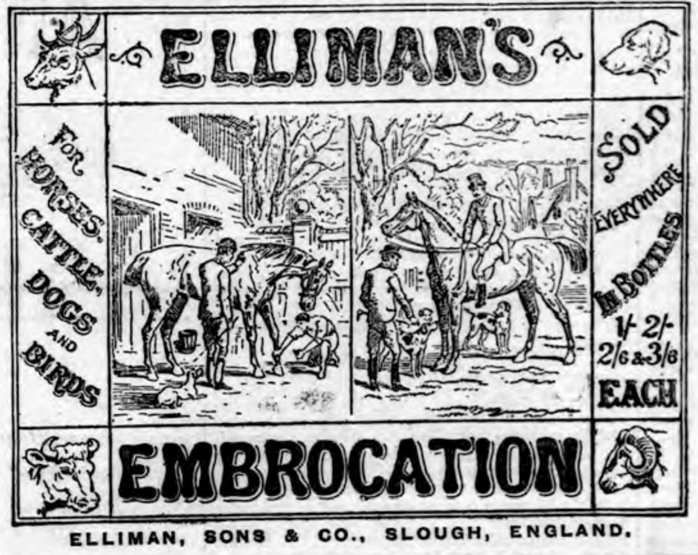

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